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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JULY 28, 1870. WHOLE NO. 936.

THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News; under the control of the General Association of California. All Ministers in the State will act as agents for THE PACIFIC. All letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to JOHN H. CARMANY & Co.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $4. For six months, payable in advance, $2 50. Ten copies, $30. The paper will be continued to subscribers until ordered to be stopped, and until all dues are paid. When payment is delayed beyond a full year, the terms will be $5 per annum.

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Published every THURSDAY MORNING, by JOHN H. CARMANY & Co., southwest corner Washington and Battery Streets, for the following named Trustees:

DR. J. W. CRANE, E. P. FLINT, E. D. SAWYER,
L. P. FISHER, J. W. COX, H. H. LAWRENCE,
S. PILLSBURY, HENRY DUTTON.

Eastern Correspondence.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1870.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC:—The recent opening, on the 30th ult., of the State Industrial School for girls, has brought together a large number of those who are specially interested in reformatory institutions. Men from various different States have been learning of each other in regard to the work of the prevention of crime. One of the best addresses was made by Rev. George I. Mingins, who is now Superintendent of the New York City Mission. The people of the Pacific Coast will remember him as a very earnest and interesting speaker in the cause of the Christian Commission, a few years ago.

It is not the intention of this institution to be a place for foundlings, as they can be provided for at our orphan asylums, of which the State has two, containing about two hundred and seventy children; neither is it to be for those who are far gone in crime, as they may have a home in New Haven, where thirty-seven are now provided for; but it is for those girls between the ages of eight and fifteen, who are thrown out into the street, and will soon become criminal. Neither is it to be a prison for them, but a home and a school, where they may learn habits of industry, be trained intellectually and morally, so that they may go into families, and fill a useful position. The want was felt to be so great that the first children were received in January with such accommodations as could be provided, and there are now twenty-four in it. There are two buildings nearly completed, to be used as homes, which will hold thirty or forty each, and they will probably both be filled in six months.

A few years ago the State of Illinois thought to appropriate one million of dollars for a penitentiary. Said one of the members of the Legislature, "Give me a tenth part of it, and I will do more for the good of society by training the outcast children, and thus preventing crime, than you can with the whole by imprisoning persons, after the crime has been committed." And they did think best to give eighty thousand dollars for a State Reform School. Acting on this principle, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," this State has given ten thousand dollars out of the ninety thousand for the school. This has been its policy in regard to her public institutions, not to give the whole, but to assist in what the people are willing to take hold of. For those children which it sends to the school, it will pay $3 a week, the same it would cost were they sent to jail, but we may expect a far different result from it. A similar institution for boys is the

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

at Meriden, now completing its sixteenth year. The school numbers two hundred and sixty-seven. The whole number received has been fifteen hundred and fifteen, between the ages of ten and sixteen. Of these more than two-thirds have been sent there for theft, eleven hundred were profane, and all but one hundred and forty-seven were untruthful. A significant fact is that five hundred and twenty-three had been regular at church and Sabbath school, and only two hundred and eighty-one had never been connected with any Sabbath school. Is there not something at fault somewhere?

The boys are required to be in school four and a half hours, and to labor six and a half hours each day. There is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which cleared last year more than $1,500, and in the chair-shop they received for the work of the boys $8,600. The boys are a hard-looking set, rather worse than the girls at Middletown, but a fair proportion of them turn out well, and one of the neighboring farmers remarked that he would rather go there for a boy to help him than anywhere else. These schools are not under any sectarian influence, but they are Christian. Morning and evening prayers are held every day, and on the Sabbath there are two services conducted by the Superintendent and some one of the city pastors, and a Sabbath school.

The question is now being discussed whether it would not be better to have the two sexes in the same school. To be really home-like it seems as if they ought to be together, yet such has been their past life that it may not be best. Perhaps some of the Western States may solve this problem. Those who favor "women's rights" are hinting that it may be best to put some women on the Boards of Trustees, and perhaps it is not the worst idea they have advocated, as mothers know how to deal with children as well as fathers. It is certainly found to be a part of woman's sphere to instruct these children.

M. E.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, July 16, 1870.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The closing of churches in this vicinity is meeting with a decided rebuke from the Episcopal portion of our community, efforts being made by them to prevent the closing, during the summer, of any Protestant Episcopal Church. The House of Bishops, at their last great council, urged upon all wardens and vestries throughout the land the avoidance of this great scandal upon the church, which closing would be considered ridiculous, if it were not above all, *absolutely wicked.* In their letter to the churches they say, other Christian communions may follow this fashion if they please, but never let the Episcopal Church, with its ritual and complete service, not only for every Sunday, but for every week-day in the year, follow this pernicious practice. Let them heed with due respect the excellent advice and kindred entreaties contained in the last "Pastoral Letter" of the Bishops of the church. Let our churches never fail to be open to all, whether ten persons or ten hundred attend. Let our churches be *free,* with daily services of morning and evening prayer, and we should never hear any more of closing churches during the summer months.

It is understood that Rev. G. F. Warren, of the Bowdoin-square Baptist Church, has concluded to accept the pastoral charge of the Branch-street Church in Lowell.

It is forty years since the Rev. Dr. Putnam was settled over his church on Eliot square, Boston Highlands. He was settled on Wednesday, July 7th, 1830. On the Sunday previous, he preached to the congregation, and commenced the services by reading the hymn, "How pleased and blessed was I, to hear the people cry;" and on last Sabbath he commenced the sermon with the same hymn, for the forty-first time, having read it on the first Sunday in July of each year, during his entire settlement.

MUSICAL.

A project is on foot to celebrate "Beethoven's Centennial" in Boston in an appropriate manner without parade, and with such division of responsibility as will make the event simple, and comparatively easy of execution. The Committee of the Harvard Musical Association have already taken the initiative in so arranging the programmes of the next season of symphony concerts, that "the series as a whole may bear witness to this centennial year of Beethoven." Three of the ten concerts, namely, the first and the last, and, above all, the one that occurs on Thursday, December 15th—two days before the birthday—are to be especially consecrated to Beethoven's music. That of December 15th will offer, besides the Seventh Symphony, the great "Leonora" Overture, etc., the "Choral Fantasia," (for piano, with orchestra and chorus) which contains the first hint of the Ninth or Choral Symphony; and the committee have good reason to believe that the Handel and Haydn Society will close the festival of three days thus begun with a performance of that great work, coupled with whatever else may be appropriate.

The intervening period of the three days will furnish opportunity to other musical societies to give their Beethoven concerts, each in its turn, and in its own way, at suitable hours of day or evening, as may be arranged with mutual understanding. Thus the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, the Listemann Quartette, etc., would furnish several choice concerts of Beethoven's chamber music; some of our leading pianists might do likewise; possibly the Orpheus and other singing clubs may feel moved to contribute something in their way. And if, by any good chance, there should come a decent German opera company this way, we might have "Fidelio" also on one or more evenings of that week. That the larger part, if not the whole, of this prospectus will be carried out, may be regarded a foregone conclusion. The house of O. Ditson & Co., will probably print all of the music needed on this occasion, their facilities for such being far ahead of any other publishing house in the United States. The works of Beethoven have been sold to a large extent by this house, their "Letters of Beethoven"—a fine compilation of the thoughts of the "Great Master"—being the only real history of this well-known composer published in the English language.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About a dozen ships and one hundred barks and brigs are now in the port of Boston. Owing to the general dullness of business the foreign and domestic arrivals have fallen off thus far this year, as compared with 1869. The foreign imports are about the same. We enter this year with large stocks on hand, and goods entailing heavy losses, owing to the great decline in gold, and our merchants have been very cautious about ordering fresh importations. We have now about one hundred ships, barks and brigs bound hither from every quarter of the earth, with rich and valuable cargoes. With the present enormous valuation of Boston of six hundred millions of dollars, with its banking capital (including savings banks) of nearly one hundred millions, with the vast manufacturing industry of New England to supply, nothing can hinder this metropolis, for many years to come at least, from being and remaining the second great commercial mart on this continent.

A table summarizing the result of the last inspection of the city by the Health Department shows the total number of tenement houses to be 1,083; number of families, 7,467; number of persons, 31,536; number of estates bad, 123; number of estates with filth, 281; number of persons in cellars, 641. The investigation has shown that of the deaths in bad localities, very few were from diarrhœa, dysentary and typhoid fever. Certain people seem to thrive in such localities.

AMICUS.

The Evangelical Movement in Mexico.

BY THE REV. ALFRED C. ROE.

Unlike the Revolution in our own country, the first movements for independence in Spanish America were the result of political troubles in the mother country. Napoleon had designs against the Spanish monarchy. The people of the colonies were loyal to the reigning family; and the Church feared the influence and license of French philosophy. The bond which united its dependencies to the Home Government was therefore greatly weakened during the French intervention in Spain.

While the return of the Bourbons was hailed with joy at home and abroad, new ideas had been implanted, and the leaven of thought was at work. Provoked by the insane, reactionary policy of Ferdinand VII, the Liberal party of Mexico, composed chiefly of Creoles and Indians, rebelled in 1816. The war raged with various success till 1820, when it became the interest of the Church to favor the Revolution, and sever relations with the mother country. The Cortes of Spain had forced a liberal constitution upon Ferdinand, and the Mexican prelates feared the result in the colonies. This great influence, thrown into the opposite scale, was decisive. Inscribing upon their banners, "Independence, the Maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church, and Union," victory was at last achieved in 1821. The struggle, however, between the growing party of liberty and that of reaction, was by this event merely transferred to this continent, and made independent of events in Spain.

The invasion and occupation of Mexico by the United States army, from 1845 to 1848, was the next great molding influence. The Church had made this a *holy* war; had pledged heaven itself for its success; and had spread the most exaggerated reports of the impiety, rapine and cruelty of the Northern invaders. The event belied their predictions. The invaders robbed no churches, shot no prisoners, committed few excesses. The war was conducted upon principles so different from their own civil contests, that, except upon the battle-field, they scarce felt it. This reacted on the credit of the Church. Besides, the soldiers, knowing the feelings of the ecclesiastics, repaid them as Yankees only could. They would gravely address them as women as they met them in their robes on the street, and tease them unmercifully when out of sight of their officers. This, little as we may think it, had a *powerful* effect in shaking the belief of the superstitious Mexican peasant in the power of the priest to curse or to bless. Much truth, too, was brought into the country. Bibles and testaments were scattered among the people, and an element of religious *inquiry* aroused, which had scarcely existed before.

After the withdrawal of the United States army the struggle between the opposing influences went forward for ten years more, till, in 1857, the Liberal party gained control of the Government. A constitution, securing the fullest rights of liberty and speech, modeled upon our own, was adopted. The immense Church property was nationalized. Equal burdens were placed upon all, and just laws and common privileges governed and measured the rights of all. The triumph was decisive and complete. The Church party, however, under Miramon and other leaders, continued to oppose the will of the nation, and embarrass the Government.

The confused state of the country had made it impossible to afford protection to foreigners, or meet the just claims of European bond-holders. Our civil war forbade any interference on the part of the United States. It seemed a favorable opportunity, and the Governments of England, France and Spain formed a triple convention, to exact material guarantees of repayment. Back of this was an understanding on the part of the Church dignitaries, and chiefs of the reactionary party with the French Emperor, whereby the Catholic religion was to be reinstated in its privileges, under the Archduke Maximilian. As this arrangement came to light, England and Spain refused to be parties to the project, and concluded separate treaties of peace. France, which had the smallest pecuniary claim against Mexico, pushed her designs. Napoleon's ambition was to found a Latin Empire in the West, and control the passage of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of Central America, as he did that of Suez. The war became one of conquest on his part, and of desperate, patriotic resistance on the part of Mexico.

On his arrival Maximilian found he had been deceived as to the feelings of the country. He found it impossible to restore to the Church the rights it claimed, and worse than folly to do so were it possible. He ended by sanctioning the action of the Liberals, substantially as it stood. With the best of motives, and the most earnest endeavors, he of course failed to satisfy either party, and fell between two stools.

The withdrawal of the French at the close of our civil war left him without respect and without resources. He was regarded by the nation but as the tool of the priest and the foreigner. He was in a false position, and all the worth of his private character went for nothing. Soon after he left the city of Mexico, the walls of the capital were placarded with a caricature, which well illustrated the feeling of the people. The Archduke bestrode a sorry jackass, fastened to whose tail the imperial crown trailed in the dust. A French zouave and a priest, weeping as they went, led the animal, while the legend below, "From Mexico to Vera Cruz," explained the whole. Then came the tragic end. Fear is pitiless. Maximilian was the representative of foreign intervention, and the blow which could not reach the plotter of the Tuileries fell on his head.

The Romish party were blamed for this intervention. It is impossible, says Mr. Riley, for one not upon the ground to realize the depth of this feeling among thinking men, or its effect on the popular mind in the great cities. Fifteen years ago, when the bell rang for vespers, every head would have been uncovered on the great plaza of Mexico. It would have been as much as one's life was worth to refuse. Last March he stood there, and noticed, of the hundreds passing and repassing, two old men remove their hats. That was all.

The Government with the same feeling, are trying to build a counteracting influence, and aid, in every way they properly can, the evangelical movement. *Fifty* Protestant churches have been planted, as the result, in different parts of Mexico during the past two years.

The door is wide open for Christian truth, amid the turmoil and confusion of political affairs. Nor are these, or delay, any just ground for discouragement. In England, 150 years, checkered with war and revolution, and made glorious with suffering and martyrdom, elapsed between the feeble beginnings of the Reformation, and its final, assured victory. But one-third of this period has passed in Mexico, and the light even now grows bright toward the perfect day.—*Christian Union.*

Songs for Every Day.

It used to be said to us as boys, "You can't do two things at the same time." True as this may be in special instances, as a general proposition it is notoriously false; and in nothing is it more apparently false than in working and singing. We had once a hostler who whistled pretty much the whole time, except when sleeping or eating. It is hardly necessary to say that he was a cheerful and good-natured fellow, or that his industry was helped rather than hindered by his music. Whistling is essentially an out-door practice. In the house it is apt to be too sharp and piercing for delicate ears. But, in a large shop, or in the fields, it is good company for any man, and helps on his work.

That dull and dogged feeling which is apt to come with hard and long-continued work, is not good for a man's disposition. The harder the labor, the more need that the pleasure of some higher element should be mingled with it. It may seem ludicrous to some to suppose that whistling will alleviate drudgery, and enliven the brooding spirit. It will, though.

The very effort will throw the mind into a new channel, and the music, poor as it may be, will seem like good company. It would be far better if all could have music of a higher grade; but, a band of music on a farm, or in a shop, or along the railway line, is a luxury that must be reserved for those golden days when labor and capital shall have settled all their disputes, divided profits equitably, every man reaching out his hand for wages from under his own vine and fig-tree.

We have heard good music made by the puckered lips of an expert whistler. It does not always increase one's personal beauty — but neither does the bugle or trombone. But anything rather than that dumb and solemn work, which we see going on in workshops, and among groups of men. For hours one will labor quietly, as if unconscious that a human being was near him.

This is one reason why the introduction of women into the same shops and offices with men has such an enlivening effect. It creates a new sentiment. It appeals to a principle of courtesy and kindness, on both sides, which gives the mind a different key. Besides, women always bring a human element into the dullest work. A little bit of glass in which they can see themselves, a bunch of flowers, the very prudery or glancing coquetries, dispel dullness, without any imminent danger of distracting the thoughts unduly from work, or of bringing in mischievous flirtations.

These remarks apply with greater force to singing as an alleviation of work. Our people are gradually becoming a singing people, thanks very largely to the influence of Germany. Common schools, Sunday-schools, and singing clubs are beginning to furnish a stock of songs for the people. But there is a grand field here scarcely yet entered. We are rich in religious hymns, we are overloaded with songs of sentiment—poor trash for the most part—which come in with fashions and go out as soon. Among all those rosy-posy, beaming, gleaming verses, that is best which is forgotten soonest. We have few patriotic songs of merit, and almost no songs which spring from the wants of every-day secular experience. We have few witty songs, few that throw around common people the charms of imagination, few that touch those homely feelings around which so much of life turns. *The Songs of the People* are yet to be written. The Irish, the Scotch, the English, the Germans, the French, the Italians and Spanish have great store of national songs, ballads, mirthful *jeux d'esprit,* glees, field songs, and social ditties, known to the whole people. We have almost none. We have not hitherto been a singing people, with the single exception of religious singing; and even that has until quite recently been but partially developed. Our people are facile in conversation, argument and debate; they flame in orations—but singing seems not a national trait. Men are apt to look upon life with literal eyes. All wants are brought to market for their value, or before the judgment-seat of a vigorous conscience. Everything is literal. There comes one spring day to men, the fortunate day of early love, when Fancy smiles, and the world is brilliant with colors, which, alas! seldom comes again. Indeed, the most solemn and successful men are a little ashamed of the joyous phantasies of that early experience, and cover it down with the more solid and profitable moods of active life. Yet, no far-seeing moralist can fail to admit that the cares of life would wear less, its burdens grow easier to the shoulder, and its tasks and temptations be less wasting to the moral sense, if men could bring to their daily affairs a freer spirit, a genial imagination, that should suggest fanciful qualities of good in things lean and stern, and a hand that could clothe repulsive things with artificial qualities.

That gay songs have ministered to evil, in revels and dissipations, is sad enough; but it is a testimony to the power of song; and, in better hands, it might overpower sorrow and expel evil, not by stirring the passions, but by the ministration of higher feelings.

This service is surely to come. The fields, the shops, the homes of working men are not to be forever barren of grace and gayety. Some man will yet arise who loves his country out of a true sympathy with its common people, and whose genius will be inspired to sing songs for the people, which the people will sing over again for a thousand years. Such a benefactor will need no monument; the lips of men will give his name to the winds, and they will bear it through the ages.

Blessed is he whose words little children, and lusty youths, and innocent maidens, and workingmen, and the great choir of suffering women, join to keep alive! Being dead, he yet speaketh!—*H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

THE Harpers pay G. W. Curtis a salary of $10,000 a year for his editorials for the *Weekly* and the *Monthly* "Easy Chair."

YOU cannot lie a little and be a Christian. No liar is excusable.

Ministers from the Cultivated Classes.

The ministry is in no sense an aristocracy. In England, by the help of an established church, the clergy are somewhat of a caste, and among the nobles and gentry, by a well-understood plan or custom, the eldest takes the estate, the second goes as an officer into the army, the third into the navy, and the fourth is "educated for the church;" the clerical profession being accounted genteel, perhaps because the bishops have seats in the House of Lords! In this country clergymen are part of the universal democracy, respected for their sacred profession and for their personal intelligence and worth, but of and among the people. A very large proportion of the ministers of every denomination come from the ranks of those in quite moderate circumstances—a fact which, with its advantages, has some evident disadvantages. Whichever of these may prevail, the fact is not likely to be essentially changed, if for no other reason, because the mass of church members will always be of the middle or lower classes. Yet we think it very desirable that many more should enter the ministry from families of wealth and culture. Our reasons may be briefly stated.

First of all, the upper circles of society should manifest an equal devotion with others to the kingdom of Christ. Let it be admitted that something of self-denial accompanies the life of a clergyman; shall those of the followers of the Saviour, who are nurtured in the lap of wealth, on that account decline to serve Him in this noble calling? Is piety so weak, or so unreal, that it cannot induce parents in prosperous worldly circumstances to consecrate a part of their sons to the ministry of the gospel? The cause of Christ calls for this form of testimony. It bids the young men of wealth rise to the height of so great a privilege as to forego a life of ease, and to devote themselves to a life of honorable toil, for the love of Christ and of the souls for whom He died.

It is also to be considered, that a special call of the Master in this direction is indicated by the superior opportunity of education enjoyed by the sons of the rich. Thousands of young men are precluded by their poverty from such a liberal education as is requisite for a clergyman. At the same time thousands of the sons of rich professors of religion are to be seen, either not securing such an education, but rushing into mercantile life, or else passing through college only to swell the already crowded ranks of law and medicine. If God may be said to speak by the providential opportunities he affords, surely he is calling those families who are able to send their sons to college, without depending on benevolent aid, to educate some of their children for this great work.

Were this commonly done it would stimulate more of the humbler class to offer themselves to the church for this sacred service. It must diminish the zeal of the poor to preach the gospel, when they see that the rich apparently count the calling beneath their attention, or deem the self-denial too great for their endurance. On the other hand, let the church show that it counts none of its sons too high or too precious for the ministry, that it lays its choicest gifts upon the altar, and cultivates the same spirit of consecration in rich and poor, and the effect will be electric. The young men will eagerly come forward in crowds, where one now appears, saying with the prophet, "Here am I, send me!"

Nor can we doubt that the ministry needs the peculiar culture which comes from the social life of the higher classes. Culture is a power which only a fool will despise. It makes the most of all that is in a man, and fits him for the widest range of influence. Rich and poor feel the charm, though they may not know the secret of its power. It imparts ease, grace, finish, courtesy, pleasant address, winning ways, perfection of style. It gives access to all circles, often penetrating where coarseness would be excluded, and it shows a completer, riper and more attractive piety. This culture can with difficulty be superinduced on early disadvantages. It is not always, but is commonly, the result of birth, family peculiarities, youthful training, intercourse from the first with cultivated society. College life and seminary life do not impart it, though they smooth away many roughnesses, and accomplish marvelous metamorphoses in the crude specimens which pass through. This is a contribution to ministerial power which the upper classes ought not to withhold. It is their alabaster-box of precious ointment which, Mary-like, they should rejoice to bestow upon the Master.—*Advance.*

Dr. Scudder Winning a Wife.

Many of our readers have special interest in the notice we give below. For one of the fruits of the union thus described is in a prominent San Francisco pulpit. Our extract is from the recent memoir of Dr. John Scudder, formerly missionary to India. After detailing the youth of the missionary and his settlement as a physician, we are told that Dr. Scudder began to take "a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the family where he resided. It consisted of a widow, with four daughters and two sons. Two of the daughters were married, and two lived at home with their mother and brothers. With favorable religious antecedents, they still gave no evidence of the experience of personal piety. This was a grief to one to whom religion was everything, and whose meat and drink it was to do the will of God. So he sets himself, with much prayer and a careful improvement of opportunities, to awaken their minds to the importance of that which to him was 'the one thing needful.' His success outran his faith. The eldest daughter at home, in whom, for various reasons, he felt a peculiar interest, was the first to show signs of contrition. She was lovely in person, gentle in spirit, attractive in her manners. How far affection preceded faith, or how intimately they were mingled with his efforts to draw her attention to the great interest of her soul, we cannot say. But we can hardly doubt that a deep personal attachment gave additional impulse to the prayers and efforts which, under God, led to her conversion. *That* being accomplished, the crowning grace was added to the charms of nature.

"The means resorted to for the accomplishment of this great end were earnest prayer and occasional conversation. But, in addition to these, the doctor—whether judiciously or not, obtained a promise from her that she would read a book which he would lend her. That book, as every one acquainted with it must admit, 'is strong meat rather than milk.' It was the old Puritan work entitled 'Boston's Fourfold State.' And this, after all, was the chosen instrumentality. The arrow reached her heart, and she went to Him, who was Himself pierced, in order to have it drawn. After sufficient time to test the reality of the change had elapsed, she gave her public testimony to her faith, and began her career for glory and immortality. This young Christian became afterward the wife of Dr. Scudder, shared in his labors and trials, and was to him as a guiding-star in the long pilgrimage of his eventful life. But for her he had often fainted; and it was by her superior judgment that, when he was in perplexity, the way and path of duty rose clear and well defined before him. *Her* name must necessarily be associated with *his*, and will often occur in the progress of this memorial."

The Power of a Look.

A company of young ladies were assembled one evening to make arrangements for a series of tableaux, which were to be given for the benefit of the Sabbath school with which they were all connected, either as teachers or scholars.

One of the number, Miss Hattie G——, who was a leading spirit among them, sat with pencil and paper in her hands, ready to take down the names of those who were to take part in the entertainment. She was a girl of fine abilities, energetic and resolute, and exercised a great influence over the young people of the place; which influence unfortunately, was not always employed for good, owing chiefly to the exercise of an unbridled tongue. Witty, sharp, sarcastic, and possessed of a most keen sense of the ridiculous, her trenchant tongue was apt to cut right and left, without consideration of the feelings of others. Notwithstanding this fault, she was a professing Christian, and sedulous in the discharge of every outward duty. But much of the good she might have done was counteracted by this unrestrained trait in her character.

"What other name shall I put down?" said she, resting the tip of her pencil on her lips.

Several names were mentioned, and duly inscribed on her paper.

"Put down Emma N——," said one thoughtless girl with a laugh: "she would be such a beautiful object on the stage!" Emma N—— was a young woman whose ungainliness of form amounted almost to a deformity.

"'Yes,' said Hattie G——; 'she would do very well for one of the camels in that Eastern picture: I'm sure her neck is long enough."

At this sally they all laughed; and each, in turn, tried to show her wit by a fling at the unfortunate absent lady, amid the boisterous laughter of the rest.

But there was one person present who did not join in their merriment. Miss E—— sat near Hattie G——, with a very grave face. She was deeply pained by the thoughtless mirth of the others. She knew that Emma N—— was a most estimable person, a member of the same household of faith with themselves, and a fellow-teacher in the Sabbath school. To make a mock of her deformity was not only unkind and unlady-like, but it was a reproach to her Maker. She would fain have reproved these young girls for their thoughtless folly, but diffidence kept her silent. So she sat still and grave, while the room rang with the merry laughter of the rest.

It so happened that the eyes of Hattie G——, beaming with mirth and fun, fell accidentally on the face of Miss E——. She saw its pained expression; she read its silent condemnation. Conscience-struck, she stopped suddenly short in the midst of a laugh, checked the merry jest she was about to utter and grew grave in an instant.

"I won't say another word," she said; and turned, sobered and subdued, to her pencil and paper again.

Her example calmed the rest; and a better spirit was manifested during the remainder of the evening.

From that hour an understanding sprung up between Miss E—— and Hattie G—— that was of inestimable value to both.

O Christian! wherever you are, be true to yourself; and if, through diffidence or delicacy, you are not able to rebuke sin, at least show by your silence and your looks that you disapprove of it.—*Christian Banner.*

Iron Steamboats.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in an article urging the building of iron steamboats for the river trade, says:

"The vessels would be safer. They could be made to make quicker trips. A proper modeled iron steamboat will run from New Orleans to St. Louis in three days twelve hours, before the present generation shall all have passed off the stage. We hope that St. Louis will have the honor of inaugurating this new era in the history of inland navigation. We hope some St. Louisian will reap the immortal laurels which shall crown the first man who launches an iron steamboat on the Mississippi. We have the material, the money, the mind, to get about this reconstruction of our river marine here in St. Louis. Here is a chance for some of our enterprising steamboatmen to reap substantial honors, to acquire a fame that will extend down to the latest posterity. Here, then, with every facility for entering upon the work, let the first iron steamboat be built. We would be glad to receive suggestions from our steamboat friends in regard to the matter, and hope at no distant day to see the work entered upon. It will not prove an uncertain experiment; it has been tried time and again in other lands with eminent success. No kind of vessels, other than those built of iron, are used on the rivers and canals of England and France. Here we have vast quantities of iron; we have skilled workmen, and here we have capital to carry out the object. Let the chief centre of river interest inaugurate the movement."

In stating the superior safety of iron hulls, the *Republican* omits one important feature, namely, the ease of dividing an iron hull into water-tight compartments. These partitions are impracticable in wooden boats, but they are easily constructed in an iron hull, and with very little addition to the weight, and with no material occupation of space. Thus divided, if that great enemy to the Mississippi steamboat, the snag, should penetrate the iron hull, it would not be, as now, her total destruction. The utmost damage that she would be likely to suffer would be the wetting of the cargo in one compartment. And instead of being an incumbrance, it is probable that these divisions would be found a convenience in shipping certain kinds of freight in bulk.

THE STONE FACE IN THE DESERT.—While crossing the Arizona desert, in the mountain around which we had passed on the last day's journey from Gila Bend is to be seen, plainly and distinctly, the face of a man, reclining, with his eyes closed as though in sleep. Among the most beautiful of all the legends told here is that concerning this face. It is Montezuma's face, so the Indians believe, (even those in Mexico who have never seen the image) and he will awaken from his long sleep some day, will gather all the brave and faithful around him, raise and uplift his down-trodden people, restore to his kingdom the old glory—as it was before the Hidalgos invaded it. So strong is this belief in some parts of Mexico that people who passed through that country years ago, tell me of some localities where fires were kept constantly burning, in anticipation of Montezuma's early coming. It looks as though the stern face up there was just a little softened in its expression, by the deep slumber that holds the eyelids over the commanding eye; and all nature seems hushed into death-like stillness. Day after day, year after year, century after century, slumbers the man up there on the height, and life and vegetation sleep on arid plains below—a slumber never disturbed—a sleep never broken; for the battle-cry of Yuma, Pimo, Maricopa, that once rang at the foot of the mountain, did not reach Montezuma's ear; and the dying shrieks of the children of those who came far over the seas to rob him of his sceptre and crown, fall unheeded on the rocks and the deserts that guard his sleep.—*Overland Monthly.*

A PERSIAN STORY.—There was once a prince who, being much displeased with one of his nobles, determined to punish him. The prince commanded that he should be shut up in a high tower. Into this tower there was only one entrance, which was walled up immediately after the nobleman had been placed there.

Thus all hope of escape seemed to be cut off, and the unhappy man was left to perish. Inside of the tower was a long, winding staircase, by which the prisoner reached the top. While looking down from there, he observed his wife, who had come, indulging a faint hope that she might be able, by some means or other to aid her husband in escaping from his place of confinement. On inquiring if she could be of any service to him, he replied: "Oh! yes; go and procure a black beetle, a little grease, a skein of silk, a skein of twine, and a long rope."

The poor wife hastened to obtain what her dear husband asked for—wondering, no doubt, at the strangeness of his request. She soon returned, furnished with the things. Her husband then directed her to put the grease on the beetle's head, to fasten the silk to its hind leg, the twine to the silk, and the rope to the twine, and then to place the beetle on the wall of the tower. On being, set at liberty on the wall, the beetle smelling the grease on its head, and not being able to discover where it was, crept up to the tower in search of it, till it arrived at the top. The nobleman caught it, and taking the silk from its hind leg, carefully drew it up. When he came to the end of the silk he found the twine, and next he came to the rope. Fastening this to a crook, he let himself down, and made his escape.

Unfortunate Boy.

John's Saturday was a complete failure. In the first place, it rained. Secondly, he overslept himself, and didn't get up till breakfast was over. Thirdly, he couldn't find the mate to his black boot. Fourthly, in dressing, he got soap in his eyes and a toothbrush bristle in his throat. Fifthly, he caught his heel in the rope door-mat, and fell headlong off the front stoop. Sixthly, just as he was picking himself up, his grandmother called him to come in again, because it was raining. Seventhly, as soon as he was inside, his mother made him take off "those forlorn old clothes," because it was going to clear off. Eighthly, he put his knife and new ball in his pocket, and on his way to Bill Scudder's house, to get Bill to go nutting with him, he lost his knife out of a hole in the pocket. Ninthly, Bill had just been seized with the measles, and couldn't go. Tenthly, John consoled himself with pitching his ball, and it went plump into the cornfield, and was lost forever. Eleventhly, he ran into Widow Morris' to get a drink of water, and somehow the glass slipped through his fingers and broke into fifty pieces. Twelfthly, it was raining hard when he came out, and he ran into the widow's woodshed for shelter, and tore his new coat on a nail in the door. Thirteenthly, he comforted himself by poking a hornet's nest with a sharp stick, and one of the hornets stung him on his eye before he could say Jack Robinson. Fourteenthly, rushing out to put mud on the place, he stumbled and fell into a big puddle. Fifteenthly, the widow's fierce dog then flew at him and tore his trowsers. Sixteenthly, it cleared up suddenly, and while he was walking home, all muddy and torn, and with that swollen eyelid, he met Mamie Green, the prettiest little girl in the place. Seventeenthly, on reaching home he found that the hogs had been in his garden and destroyed his pumpkins. Eighteenthly, his brother reminded him that he had a composition to write for Monday. Nineteenthly, his eye was so much better that he was afraid he couldn't have an excuse for not writing the composition. Twentiethly, his tooth began to ache. Twenty-firstly, company came to supper, and he had to "wait;" and, twenty-secondly, he went to bed.

Poor fellow! How wretched he must have been! Why? Who said so? John never said it. On the contrary, he whistled all the time he was undressing.

The fun of it all is that John was such a happy, good-natured fellow, that nothing ever troubled him much; and he always spoke of this Saturday as having the jolliest lot of "fixes" in it that ever fellow had.—*Hearth and Home.*

OF all unprofitable preaching the preaching of staple "Great Sermons" is the most brilliant and afflictive. It is telling no tales out of school to say that ministers often have a park of superior artillery, kept for great occasions, of a range and bore far exceeding that usually employed. These parade sermons have been got up at the expense of whatever the man knew. They are usually wonderful sermons. They become as well known to the sermon-hearing community as the names of ships of war, or of distinguished race-horses. We have heard men in the innocence of their hearts, talking the matter over.

"What did A. give—his Dew sermon?"

"No; his 'Wild Boar of the Forest.'"

"Is S. going to preach?"

"Yes, in the morning."

"What has he got?"

"His biggest thing is the 'Cherub. You ought to hear that. It's splendid. There's another one about as good—it's his 'Fish-hook Sermon.'"

Thus one has his "Abraham," another his great "Judas" sermon, another is best on the "Destruction of Jerusalem," while a fourth is never so fine as on the "Last Judgment." Forty or fifty clergymen preaching great sermons in city churches for two or three Sundays are enough to create a whole year's backsliding.—*Christian Union.*

THE latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 42,000 square miles. The greatest length of Michigan is 390 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 507 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

OF the iron-producing countries, the United States, the Zollverein, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Italy are the only ones in which the consumption exceeds the production. The United States imports one-fourth of her consumption. England exports two-thirds of her production, Belgium one-half, and Sweden and Norway seven-eighths. If our entire importations were brought from England, we should import but one-eighth of her exportation.

PROF. MARSH, of Yale College, heads a scientific expedition, which is among the Rocky Mountains. The party will visit California, it is said, before returning home.

Ministerial and Church Directory.

Location	Name	Pastor	Supt. Sab. School
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Auburn	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, Acting	Deacon H. W. Brewer
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Berkeley	Teacher	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Camp Creek	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Colusa	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Clipper Gap	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational		
Centreville	First Congregational		
Cosgrove's	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves, Acting	
El Dorado	First Congregational		J. S. Filloon
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. S Roebore Acting	
Lockeford	First Congregational		
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational		
Murphy's	First Congregational		
National City	First Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr	
Nevada City, cor Church and Main sts	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Owens	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mosar, D.D.	Dr. E. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland, Broadway	Mission	Rev. J. Kimball, Acting	William Jordan
Oakland	Prof. University California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland			
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. O. P. Buchanan, Acting	
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational		
Redwood	First Congregational	H. H. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell	
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. S. Roebore, in charge	S. C. Brown
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D.	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational		
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
San Francisco, cor Cal's and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D.	L. H. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near O'Farr	Second Congregational	Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	William Johnston
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	B. H. Lawrence
San Fran., nor. side Bryant bet 3d & 4th	South Park Congregat'l	Rev. I. Dwight	S. F. G. Morgan
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners' (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Rowell	F. W. Gill
San Francisco	Agent of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Pond	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational		
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W. Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, Acting	
Sonoma Valley	First Congregational	Rev. A. M. Goodenough, Acting	
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. J. H. Strong, Acting	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Daly	
Wheatland	First Congregational		
Woodbridge	First Congregational		
OREGON.			
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Butcher	
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Clark	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D.D.	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
Hillsboro	First Congregational		
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D.	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. F. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington	
Seattle	First Congregational	Rev. J. F. Damon, Acting	
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting	
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, N. S.*		
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting	
Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch	
Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKee, D.D.	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge		
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor, Pastor elect	
Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Willey	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D.D.	
Oakland	Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific	Rev. E. R. Walsworth, D.D.	
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell	
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting	
San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	S. I. C. Swezy
San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia	Westminster Presbyterian		Charles Geddes
San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, Acting	
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. John Brown, Acting	
San Francisco	Editor Occident	Rev. Dr. S. Woodbridge	
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting	
San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. Alexander, Acting	
San Leandro	First Presbyterian		
Sonora	First Presbyterian		
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
NEVADA.			
Austin	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. H. Stout	
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting	
Carson	State Geologist	Rev. A. F. White	
Virginia	First Presbyterian		
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, O. S.*		
Amador	First Presbyterian		
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
Benicia	First Presbyterian		
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian	Rev. R. McCulloch	
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian		
Ione	First Presbyterian		
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie	
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Low	
Sacramento, cor. Sixth and I streets	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. F. L. Nash	
San Diego	Presbyterian		
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D.D.	Geo. Mearns
San Francisco, N W cor Powell & Geary	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev J. H. Hemphill	James R. Roberts
San Francisco, Mission bet 5th and 6th	Central Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. Fackler	James D. Thornton
San Francisco, Post St., above Mason	St. John's Presbyterian	Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.	Stephen Franklin
San Francisco, Westminster	Hayes Valley (City)	Rev. Mr. Park, Acting	
San Francisco, cor Larkin and Pacific	Larkin St. Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McGonagle	
San Francisco, bet. 21st and 22d Sts	Howard Street Church	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D	
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson	J. Kirkpatrick
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. A. W. Loomis	
San Francisco	Agent Am. Bible Society	Rev. F. Ruel	
San Francisco	Principal City College	Rev. P. V. Veeder	
San Francisco	Principal Female Semin'y	Rev. C. R. Clark	
San Francisco		Rev. Albert Williams	
San Francisco		Rev. W. H. Cain	
San Francisco	Teacher	Rev. Phelps, D.D.	
San Francisco	Agent Pres. Board of Ed.	Rev. S. T. Wells	
San Francisco	Ag't Amer. Tract Society	Rev. Frederick F. Shearer	
Santa Barbara	First Presbyterian	Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting	
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. Pomer, Acting	
Silveyville	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. B. B. Botham	
Smartsville	First Presbyterian		
Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Acting	
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Kline, Acting	
Yreka	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, Acting	
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge	
Yreka	Without charge		
OREGON.			
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. K. Geary, Acting	
Ashland	Preaching Station		
Brownsville		Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Reasoner	
Catsapoola	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Dayton	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. Thompson, Acting	
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev R. Robe, Acting	
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge	
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting	
Portland	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	First Presbyterian		
Seattle	Preaching Station	Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge	
Stellacoom	First Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. W. Sloan	

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Literary Notices.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By Charles Reade. New York: Harper & Bros. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co. 8vo. $1.25.

Our friends the booksellers have been conspiring of late to lead us into the broad roads of the novel-readers. We were glad on account of "Lothair's" authorship and its relation to the question of the progress of the Roman Church in England, to give it a careful reading. We cannot say that Chas. Reade, by the book before us, is an author whom we very thoroughly enjoy or approve. His brilliancy is undeniable. His power of working up a plot, which sustains interest intensely, is quite superior to that of the thousands, whose dreary narratives spoil so much paper and so many minds in our day. Intellectual vigor is always present in his stories. Acquaintance with the particular life in which the story moves is, we should judge, intimate. Not unfrequently there has been special and minute and impassioned elaboration of scenes and events. But the glory of our Christian civilization — genuine Christian character, and morals, and habits — shines but dimly, if at all. The bitter, pungent taste of the wild olive-tree is not mollified by Christian culture. The passions surge on, as though Christ never lived. The heroines and heroes never seem to know of the victory that overcometh the world. We cannot think such familiarity with wholly unredeemed life wholesome. And yet such a novel as this has one great merit, and serves, in a lower plane, a great utility. It is such an exposure of the terrorism and tyranny of the trades-unions, as answers the fool according to his folly. We have no doubt that it reaches a great mass, which no essays on political economy could move at all. It paints in livid colors. If the colors are too livid, they are not more so than some facts. If they are unjust, they are unjust much as "Uncle Tom's" experiences were unjust to the system of slavery. But surely, if it be very desirable to prevent the curse of coolieism, it is not wholly a matter of indifference to note how our free English and American society is bound fast in the hands of labor combinations. How true it is that if we are not slaves in one way, we are prone to become such in another. While, therefore, we desiderate something which ought to be present in the novel of a Christian land, and are suspicious of the great influence of writings like these, it must be admitted that certain strong sympathies follow with the absorbing narrative. But will the world of readers feel those sympathies, or only wonder how Henry Little's love prospers?

CONGREGATIONAL REVIEW.—This review, published at Chicago, has articles on Theism and Anti-Theism, by Pres. Mahan; Infant Baptism, by Dr. Patton; Future Probation, by J. T. Tucker; Divine Name, by Dr. J. B. Walker; Dr. Theron Baldwin, by Pres. Sturtevant, with Dr. Post's Address at the Pilgrim Memorial Convention. We turn always, under the new management, most eagerly to the Editors' Department, which is not so spicy and full as in the last number. We adhere to our feeling that papers—some at least—more literary in their cast, popular in their illustration, and having a dash of the imaginative element, would mediate better between the newspaper and the *Bibliotheca*. But we do not suppose everything can be done in two months, and we are glad of what is now done in the review at Chicago.

The publisher of *Lippincott's Magazine* has secured the services of Mr. John Foster Kirk, the distinguished author of "The History of Charles the Bold," who will have charge of the magazine, as its editor, after the July number....The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the recent session in Memphis, Tennessee, resolved to establish a first-class monthly magazine.... This is the language of Dickens' will: "I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter."....Mr. Thomas Hughes, the popular author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," is about to make a visit to this country....Mrs. Ames gives, in the *Independent*, the following glimpses, as seen in Washington, of three women in whom the readers of American literature feel a personal interest: Gail Hamilton, in cool white and sea-green, sits beside her cousin, Mrs. Blaine. A few seats back are seen and seeing the Oriental eyes of Grace Greenwood; while on one side, in deep mourning, sits Harriet Prescott Spofford, with her fair, flower-like face, a woman whose genius is full of charm, but whose presence is filled with even a finer one.

Educational Notes.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Boston *News* says: The school was opened in May, 1867, with five young men, all in one class, one department, from one race, taught by a single teacher. The library consisted of one dictionary and one map (mounted) at the opening. Three years have passed since we began, and we are represented by the Caucasian, Mongolian and American, and we hope ere long to welcome the Malay. Our one department has grown into eight. For the one teacher at the beginning we now have thirty-seven. At first we only had the male sex; now, every department of the University has its representation of females. Five young men constituted our school when we opened; now we number, in all the departments, 412 students.

BROWN UNIVERSITY FUNDS.—The annual report stated the total amount of invested funds to be $509,400, comprising, among others: Common fund, $315,000; Library fund, $27,000; Aid fund, $8,000; Prize fund, $6,000; Scholarship fund, $47,000. The amount paid into the Treasury since September 1, 1869, is $67,800. The Library contains nearly 38,000 volumes.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF UNION.—Dr. C. A. Aiken was elected to his present post last year, being called from Princeton College, where he held a professorship of the Latin language. He is a man in middle life, tall, graceful, intellectual-looking, of an agreeable and rather striking presence, and has the reputation of being not only a student and a scholar, but a man of sound judgment and tact in the management of youth. He has already won golden opinions from all who have come to know him and his ability and his methods. His inaugural discourse gave high satisfaction, not only for its beauty and classical finish of composition, but for its fine analogies, breadth and clearness of thought, earnest tone, and wholesome inculcation.

Dr. Aiken enjoys the entire confidence of Trustees and Faculty, is popular with the students and townspeople, and a cheering future for the College is looked for under his administration.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At the recent examination of public schools in St. Louis, the most noticeable feature was the great attention paid to the study of German in all the schools. There are nearly eight thousand children studying German in the public schools; and this number has doubled annually since its first introduction in 1864, when four hundred and fifty scholars availed themselves of the privilege. These children are not in the majority Germans, or the descendants of Germans.

THE COLLEGE AT BEIRUT.—The Syrian Protestant College is making commendable progress, and has now in actual attendance seventy-six students from the various religious sects of the country—Maronites, Orthodox and Papal Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, Protestants, and Druzes, vieing with each other in the college curriculum. The medical department attracts special attention, and has now twenty-six students. The number of professors and tutors in the college is twelve, of whom four are Americans, one Scotch, one French, and six native Syrians.

MORE PROGRESS AT HARVARD.—The College has conferred this year in all its course two hundred and seventy-eight degrees. A new hall is soon to be erected that will accommodate one hundred and twenty students. It is the munificent gift of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, a wealthy citizen of Boston.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The report of the Board of Direction states that Rev. Dr. Cornell had secured, up to April 30th of the present year, $112,450, including $40,000 from Mr. Suydam, reported a year ago. Of this amount $56,950 is for the Permanent Fund; $37,500 for the Seminary Library, and $18,000 for purchasing a residence for the Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, the gift of Messrs. Suydam and Sage. In addition to their former munificent donations to the General Synod for the benefit of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, Messrs. James Suydam and Gardner A. Sage have subscribed, the former *fifty thousand* and the latter *twenty-five thousand* dollars.

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The following notices of this popular Magazine have been culled from our numerous exchanges:

"We desire to give it as our opinion, that, all things considered, the *Overland Monthly* can hardly be said to have a superior among American Magazines. So far, it has at least been a perfectly honest magazine, and has done no puffing, has had no padding, has made no pretense, and has escaped the deadly sin of dullness. This, if it is negative praise, is still, comparatively speaking, very high praise. By way of positive praise, we may say that the *Overland* has had the best short stories ever published in any American magazine; that its book notices contain nearly as agreeable writing as the *Atlantic's* department of book-notices; and that it is sure to have papers concerning the Pacific coast, the Plains, or the islands of the Pacific, which are almost always fresh and interesting by reason of their subjects, and often exceedingly well done."—New York Nation.

"In the *Overland Monthly* for June we find a rich supply of literary food. The variety is something extraordinary."—Spare Hour, S. F.

"The June number of this magazine is a first-rate one, fitly closing the fourth volume and the second year of its existence. This year the *Overland* has more than fulfilled all that the most ardent of its friends could have wished for it. There has been no diminution of vigor, no letting down of the high standard which it assumed from the first, and under its present able editorial management, its early promise is likely to be more than realized in its maturer years."—Alta.

"Published at San Francisco, and heading the literature of the Pacific slope, the *Overland* is one of the best, ablest, and most readable monthlies published. Every article and contribution in its pages is interesting and entertaining."—Telegraph, Dixon, Ill.

"THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR MAY.—This admirable publication comes from its distant home a few days too late to have a place in our monthly review of the leading magazines. Perhaps it is because we thus have more time for perusing it, that it has become our favorite among the monthlies. But it certainly seems to answer the wants of the reading and studious people all through the vast interior of the continent better than any other magazine. If our readers want to see the freshness and early vigor of American life, the source whence a noble American literature is to be derived—a literature born of primeval life, with just a suspicion of some remembered idea of the conventional notions of a higher civilization—if, in fine, they want a literature distinguished as especially and denaitely American, let them read the *Overland Monthly*."—Sentinel, Milwaukie.

"The best magazine for May that has come to our table is the *Overland*. It has no continued stories, which to bored readers of the Eastern magazines, three-quarters of whose pages are filled with bits and mouthfuls of things that have no relation either way, is a relief, and all its contents are fresh, racy, and entertaining."—Evening Post, Hartford, Conn.

"We are glad to welcome to our table this marvel of the Pacific slope. For we must confess that it is a marvel that a magazine should have at a single stride, as it were, placed itself side by side with those competitors who had many years the start."—Rhode Island Schoolmaster.

"We have received the May number of this monthly, whose appearance and ability entitle it to recognition among not only the most attractive, but the ablest of the magazines published in our country."—The Interior, Chicago.

"We are delighted to welcome this charming monthly to our editorial table. The *Overland* well illustrates that they can make just as interesting, brilliant and readable a magazine on the Pacific coast as they can in the great cities on the shores of the Atlantic."—Northern Budget, Troy.

"The *Overland Monthly* for May is rapidly helping to solve the question as to American literature. There is a freshness about its articles, a sense of being far away from old-world scenes and ideas, which is peculiarly its own."—Churchman, Hartford, Conn.

"The difference in the style of literature of the *Overland Monthly* and that prevailing in many of our Atlantic magazines is very marked; the latter are largely the product of English writers, while the *Overland* is altogether an American production, and carries itself more quietly and naturally, but withal more gracefully than its Atlantic sisters."—Journal, Newark, N. J.

"The *Overland Monthly* for May opens with an admirable biographical sketch of Rufus A. Lockwood, a California lawyer of remarkable talents and strange eccentricities. There are, besides, some capital sketches of travel and short stories, in which this magazine seems easily to surpass its Eastern rivals. The other magazines, too, hardly offer anything of the kind so good as Bret Harte's book-notices, which are excellent specimens of judicious criticism, expressed in a terse and vivacious language."—Spy, Worcester.

"The *Overland Monthly* is the noblest monument of the literature of the Pacific coast. It has the peculiarities of its section, but yet nothing crude or badly formed about it. We have come to recognize the thought and temperament of that part of our country, in literature as well as elsewhere, as fresh and novel, and the *Overland Monthly* gives us the best of the brain products of its region."—Boston Post.

"For a sketchy, fresh, pointed, and vigorous magazine, devoted to the development of the country, commend us to the *Overland Monthly*."—Globe, New York.

"The *Overland* holds its Western freshness wonderfully. This number, among other articles, has a sorrowfully graphic sketch of Rufus A. Lockwood, the able and unfortunate lawyer; a description of Point Lookout, when it was filled with rebel prisoners; several Western stories; a genuine sketch of Mississippi Life, and, as usual, literary notices that are not excelled in any of the Eastern monthlies."—Advance, Chicago.

"The *Overland Monthly* for May is received. Like its predecessors, it preserves that distinctive character which is its greatest charm. The *Princetonian*—no mean judge—considers that this magazine is a proof that 'the great city of the Pacific coast is rising to rivalry in letters with her older Atlantic sisters;' and that 'the array of articles is not to be estimated as good or bad, *considering*; but 'as excellent upon the uncompromising scale of merit.'"—Occident.

"This excellent magazine, which already ranks among the best periodicals in the country, comes to us with a choice table of contents for May. We commend the *Overland Monthly* to all admirers of choice literature. California should take especial pride in maintaining such a creditable work."—Bee, Sacramento.

"It is a singular fact that the young city of San Francisco should produce a better magazine than the ancient and pretentious town of Boston, but the American people have been forced to acknowledge it. The *Pacific Monthly* is so vastly superior to the Boston's *Atlantic* in the originality, spirit, and scholarly ability of its papers, month after month, that it is fairly entitled to be called the magazine representative of the highest American literary culture."—Daily Observer, Utica, N. Y.

"Beyond the material topics pertinent to its position, the *Overland* indulges in animated sketches of Indian life and manners; of early explorations and battles by the Spanish, Russian, English, and French; of commerce and buccaneering from before the days of the Drakes, and has literary essays and poetry of no mean value. It is the first sustained effort to create a periodical lit rature on the Pacific; and from this fact, as well as the ability with which it is upheld, deserves encouragement."—North American Gazette, Philadelphia.

"The *Overland Monthly*, which we have received by this mail, is an excellent number of that periodical, full of interesting and instructive matter. The subjects of the several articles are well chosen, and the articles themselves are well written, so much so that the number would bear favorable comparison with the best English journals of the same class."—The Advocate, Melbourne, Jan. 29, 1870.

"As we have already said, this is one of the ablest magazines published in this country."—Enquirer, Richmond.

"The *Overland* never is flat or dull."—Mystic Press, Chelsea, Mass.

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"Its freshness, vigor, and 'dash'—so to speak—bring it in favorable contrast with its more venerable and ponderous contemporaries of the East."—American, Waterbury, Mass.

"We have already had occasion to call attention to this magazine, which is certainly one step toward the realization of 'that American literature' which has been so long waited for—literature which should be purely American."—Churchman, Hartford, Conn.

The *Overland Monthly* is a good magazine, printed in San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, beyond the Rocky Mountains. It is fresh and vigorous, characteristic of life and enterprise in the Great West. Among its excellences are historical reminiscences, giving an account of the first settlement, primitive manners, and early government of California. Its typographical appearance is excellent; and in stirring romance, graphical description, and rich humor, its articles compare well with those of other monthly publications."—Journal, Kingston, N. Y.

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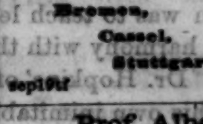

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1870.

Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

WE never have had any confidence in that class of men who make a specialty in boasting that they have been Roman Catholics, and afterward make a livelihood by pretended exposures of that church. One T. O. R. Keatinge has recently acquired some notoriety at this business. We find the following in the *Christian Union:*

"AN INDORSEMENT WITHDRAWN.—The editors of the *Christian Union* having within a recent period published articles from the pen of T. O. R. Keatinge, reputed to have been formerly a Roman priest,—and having in good faith commended his lectures to the public, now desire to withdraw such commendation, and, as far as it can be done, to neutralize any influence which he may have derived from his writings in this paper."

JUBILEE NOTES.—The church in Chester, Iowa, has contributed $1,000 as a memorial gift to Iowa College....The Grafton Conference, N. H., has addressed itself to payment of the debts within its bounds....The church in Stockton raised by a festival on the fourth of July about $350 for freeing itself from incumbrance. That church has lately purchased a strip of land adjoining its church site for $800....We have received some pleasant assurances that one heavily indebted church in this city does not despair of relieving itself before the year closes....The Second Church, Oakland, collected Sunday evening, 10th, $113 toward the $500 it hopes to raise before October ....North Bridgewater Church in Mass has held a festival in honor of its freedom from all pecuniary embarrassment ....Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minn., has paid off $1,000 debt.

Alumni Meeting.

Williams College is well represented by its alumni on this coast. The visit of President Hopkins was the occasion of a very pleasant assemblage of the resident alumni of this institution at the private dining-rooms of Martin's Restaurant, in this city, on Monday evening. Judge Temple of the Supreme Court, of this State, presided at the table, with Dr. Hopkins on his right and Dr. Gale on his left as distinguished guests. Dr. Scudder asked the Divine blessing. After the dinner Judge Temple in brief and well-timed remarks gave the key-note to the mutual interchange of congratulations. Pleasant allusions were made to the presence of the revered President of Williams College, and the joy which it gave the alumni and other friends to meet him on this coast.

President Hopkins responded, expressing his delight at meeting so many of the alumni of Williams College here. He came purposely unannounced, and this meeting was a grateful surprise to him. He had long desired to see the Pacific Ocean, and this new and wonderful commonwealth, of which he had heard so much. He then gave a brief account of the past and present condition of Williams College, from which it appeared that the institution was never in a more effective working condition than now. Whatever changes might be made, he believed that the College system, as authorized at Williams, would be preserved. It was a Christian College, and its mission was to teach letters and science, in harmony with the precepts of religion. Dr. Hopkins' offhand speech was in his own inimitable style, and made a happy impression. During the evening, nearly all the guests made brief remarks, and the free interchange of greetings, and interesting reminiscences, contributed greatly to the pleasure of all who were present. It was a notable occasion. President Hopkins felicitously characterized his visit to this coast, and the presence of so many friends to testify their regard for him, as one of the great events of his life.

SPURGEON is about thirty-six years old, and preached a thousand sermons before he was twenty-one. For the last five years, 25,000 copies a week of his sermons have been sold. Not less than 14,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 in America. From one to three volumes have been published in Welch, German, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian; besides separate sermons in Gaelic, Tamil, and the Maori language of New Zealand.

An Irish Outlook.

The *Monitor* is greatly worried that Americans sympathize more with Prussia than with France in the present war issue. Irishmen side with France, not because she has any just cause for war, but because in some sense Catholicism is arrayed against Protestantism, and still more because France as the traditional enemy of England may have an opportunity to inflict injury on the latter country. Fenianism is the great Milesian burlesque of patriotism. Its quality has just been illustrated by an invasion of Canada—a grim joke which provokes the derision of all but the vanquished actors. No doubt the Fenians would do their best to hand over Ireland to France in case of an invasion; and so we already find that the Fenians have offered assistance to France.

Whatever may be the faults of Prussia, she has never wronged us. She has furnished us the best element of foreign population that ever came to this country. It is a land of Protestantism, free schools and religious liberty. Moreover the moral sense of the world apprehends the fact that France has no just cause for war. The quarrel is founded on a mere pretext; and for this, if for no other reasons, the sympathies of the christian world outside of France, are with Prussia. We shall not regret if a nation assailed without a just cause finds a way to humble its adversaries.

A New Example of Giving.

Sir Francis Crossley, a famous English carpet manufacturer, and well known Dissenter, has recently made donations to the London Missionary Society and other benevolent institutions to the amount of £40,000, or $200,000, and he requires the societies receiving them to retain them as at present invested, unless paid off by the U. S. Government. In his letter to the London Missionary Society conveying the gift of $100,000 in U. S. bonds, he says:

"They are given to the Society on the condition that they be retained and not sold: should, however, the United States Government pay them off at par, reinvestments are to be made, either on other bonds of the United States Government, or in preference shares of some good United States railway which is paying a dividend to its original shareholders, or in Indian railways, the interest of which is guaranteed by the East Indian Government. I have, however, associated with this condition as to reinvestments, discretionary power in certain events."

In addition to the donations above mentioned, he has given $50,000 to the Pastor's Relieving Fund, $50,000 to the widows of Congregational ministers, $50,000 toward an Infirmary, and $50,000 for a Loan Fund for the poor of Halifax. The same gentleman has also given a park, costing a large sum, to his townsmen of Halifax.

Recently, we have had rumors of a donation made, or about to be made, by a former citizen of San Francisco, of a quarter million of dollars to the University of California. We know nothing very definite—only that a wealthy gentleman having accumulated a large sum in this State, is disposed to bestow a part of his good fortune in the State where he has acquired it. An example of this kind is greatly needed here. Hitherto our rich men have been very poor toward institutions of learning.

Underpaid Men.

The average pay of preachers in this country has recently been computed by a secular authority: Methodist preachers received per annum, $600; Baptists, $800; Presbyterians and Congregationalists, $1,000; Unitarians, $1,100; Episcopalians, $1,200. In a worldly view there are no inducements for talented young men to enter the ministry; and perhaps it is best that the temptation should not be strong on the secular side. And yet the fact is only too apparent that young men of the first order of talent are looking to some other calling than the ministry. The following paragraph from a secular paper, is suggestive:

"A good many so-called Christians apparently aim to establish a reputation for sanctity to keep up the outward forms, and to secure for themselves and their families the social benefits and pleasure of church relationship on the smallest possible outlay. They pay their butcher's, baker's, and dress-maker's bills without grumbling. They, however, higgle with their minister about the matter of salary, cut it down to the lowest figures and then toss their *pro rata* to him with the air of one dispensing alms to a beggar. That ministers are treated so shabbily by church congregations is, to a certain extent, due to themselves. They should stand up like men and demand their pay, not beg for it. They should put a stop to donations, and every other kind of mendicancy which now robs the ministry of its independence, and often causes gifted preachers to be looked upon by many in their congregations very much in the light of beggars. They should at all times give their people to understand that they must have the wages due them in money, and not permit vegetables and groceries to be palmed off upon them above the market rates in lieu of greenbacks."

The Dogma and its Results.

There has not been a time in years when the declaration of the dogma of Papal Infallibility would have produced so little apparent effect as now. It is overshadowed by the great war movement in Europe. People have neither the time nor the inclination to speculate largely about its bearing on the political fortunes of Europe. The adoption of this dogma was procured chiefly through the influence of the Jesuits. One of the ends to be gained is the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope; as if that which has been hopelessly lost could be regained by a mere proclamation. Every doubting believer in the Roman Catholic Church is accursed; while the outside skeptic is consigned to the same fate. Hereafter no one, doubting the infallibility of the Pope, his right to interfere with temporal administrations, and to tread upon the necks of kings, can be a consistent member of that Church, or even a member at all, as his doubt excommunicates him, without any special infliction of discipline. Leo X declared that all papist priests are, by divine right, free from all obligations to every temporal power, and that their consciences cannot be bound by the laws of States. The Pope being infallible, all good Catholics are bound to believe this dogma. Unbelief works excommunication. Three Popes, Gregory IX, Innocent IV, and Alexander IV, affirmed that it was right to condemn those who had professed anti-Catholic opinions—even though they afterward recanted and became Catholics—to imprisonment; while those who did not recant were to share the horrors of the Inquisition. The judgment of these, according to our understanding, is now declared infallible. All Catholics must believe these dogmas. Even Pius V declared it to be not only just, but Christian, to put those of another than the Catholic faith to the rack, both as a punishment and to extort the names of others who were guilty of the like heresy. This judgment is now declared to be infallible, and all orthodox Catholics are bound to believe it. If it were right in the time of Pius V to do this thing, it will be right in the nineteenth century to do the same thing, if the Pope should require it, and all Catholics would be bound to countenance all the results of such a requisition.

We do not wonder that the judgment of some of the American Bishops, foreseeing the effect of this dogma in this country, revolted against its annunciation. Intelligent people, in a land where the press and the schools are free, and where there is a perfect toleration of religious opinions, will follow this dogma out to all its logical conclusions. The ignorant will cheerfully obey a requirement which demands the repudiation of all the progress of the nineteenth century. Those, especially, who have been educated in a land of freedom, will quietly trample such monstrous propositions under their feet. Of course the ignorant will become more fanatical, and the educated more skeptical. These are times when Protestantism should inaugurate the grandest reformation the world has ever known. The religious freedom of the world is in its keeping, and it is to-day the corner-stone of civil liberty. The millions accursed because they cannot believe a monstrous absurdity! Oh! that these could be won into the liberty and fellowship of the free Gospel of Christ.

SOME curious observer, who studied the report of the late General Assembly, shows who were the talking members in the following table:

Dr. Musgrave	spoke 63	times.
Dr. Beatty	" 53	"
Dr. Crosby	" 49	"
Dr. W. Adams	" 36	"
Dr. Hatfield	" 35	"
Dr. Spear	" 29	"
Ex-Governor Pollock	" 28	"
W. E. Dodge	" 21	"
Dr. Breed	" 19	"
Mr. Kingsley	" 18	"
Dr. Fowler	" 16	"
Judge Strong	" 13	"
Dr. Paxton and Mr. Junkin (each)	" 13	"

A Jew in Monterey, Mexico, has bought for $5,000 in gold one of the finest Jesuit churches in Monterey, and given it to the Protestants worshiping there.

Three British Preachers.

From recent exchanges we put together several notices of men of our time.

NORMAN MCLEOD.

He is the type of the man of force. Without pretending, after a single hearing, to compare him intellectually with either of the two last-mentioned divines, he evidently possesses more native, rugged vigor than either. Short and stout, with thick, iron-gray hair, heavy beard and mustache, full face and coarse features, with a deep, sonorous voice, and a prompt, decided utterance, he speaks with the vehemence of a man whose physical power is equal to the expression of a thoroughly earnest and enthusiastic soul. He puts things at his congregation with a dogmatic positiveness, yet with a bluff heartiness which seems to say, "You must swallow this, but then you know I give it you because I love you." Whatever his power may be in handling theological or critical niceties, he is evidently at home in the region of Christian experience. I should think him just the man to whom a timid inquirer or a young, tempted Christian would love to go, and who would lift such most lovingly over their stumbling-blocks. With less of the appearance, he has, I venture to say, all of Moody Stuart's tenderness.

DR. LANDELLS.

This gentleman is pastor of Regent Park, (Baptist Church) London. Rev. Mr. Vincent, who wrote the above account of Dr. McLeod, thus speaks of him in the same paper, the *Evangelist:*

Dr. Landells has a thoroughly Scotch face, (he is a Scotchman) a good head surmounted with close, curling, sandy hair, a pleasant expression, and a good voice. He seems to fill the church with perfect ease. The Doctor had no manuscript. The sermon was on the text, "He is Lord of all." Evidently committed to memory, it was delivered with much freedom and grace of elocution, yet the men who practice memoriter preaching, while they gain somewhat on the readers, fall short nevertheless of the peculiar magnetism of extempore speech. The kindling of the eye is generally wanting. The eye of a memoriter speaker is generally introverted. Nevertheless, the Doctor held his audience throughout, as well he might; for the sermon was evidently the work of a master, clearly analyzed, beautiful in diction, thoroughly spiritual in tone, and ingenious where there was occasion for argument.

DR. CANDLISH.

The Doctor, in gown and bands, presently entered the desk. He is a man whose peculiar appearance would attract attention anywhere: quite short, and seeming, from my distant seat, to be somewhat deformed; the head large, the face strongly marked and rather harsh, hair gray and bushy, and voice high-pitched and drawling, with a liberal allowance of the genuine Scotch *burr* in the enunciation. He seemed quite infirm, and at the close of the service, read a notice from which it appeared that measures were on foot to settle a colleague.

His sermon was closely read, and delivered with scarcely a single gesture from beginning to end, excepting an occasional nervous jerk of his hand across his forehead, pushing back his bushy hair.

THE Quakers of Philadelphia, and the Catholics of a New England town, have reached a point of agreement. The Quakers propose to discourage costly presents at weddings; the Catholics to frown against more than two or three carriages at funerals. As the wedding of many a man has been the death of him, the necessity of the Quaker and Catholic action at the two extremes of life is apparent. It is a pious effort to make both ends meet.

REV. DR. HEDGE, at the Harvard Commencement dinner, came out boldly for the admission of women to college as students, and was heartily cheered by the alumni, old and young. It is evident that a great change of opinion on this subject is going on, and the President and the government of the college share in it.

Two Chinese were lately married in Newark, by Rev. Dr. Meier Smith—V. P. Suvoong, of Shanghai, and Ellen Day Gutzlaff, an adopted daughter of Mrs. M. W. Day. Mr. Suvoong came to this country about nine years since, and has been educated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, with the design of returning to his native land as a missionary. The young woman was brought here about twenty years since, when a young child, and adopted and educated by Mrs. Day.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The meeting of the Congregational Club, Monday, was among the best. This Association affords some rare opportunities to meet brethren from abroad, as well as those at home. Fifteen of the latter were present on Monday. Besides these, there were introduced the two brothers Hallock, one from western New York, and the other, who spoke of himself as "the American minister at Berlin," from Berlin, Ct.; Prof. Edson, of the Denmark Academy, Iowa, and Rev. Dr. Gale, the winsome pastor of the church in Lee, Mass. The interviews were free and instructive. Let all members of our ministry and churches, who can spare an hour on Mondays, at 1½ P.M., try the Club.

The telegraph has already announced that Yale College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Prof. Joseph A. Benton, of the Pacific Theological Seminary. Yale College, of late years, has seldom bestowed this title, and only with careful discrimination, and as evidence of great attainments. Rarely has such an honor been more worthily bestowed. Dr. Benton is a graduate of Yale, and is one of the best read theologians and most thorough scholars on this coast. He will wear the honors meekly, for he is as modest as a woman.

Rev. J. H. McMonagle has resigned the pastorate of the Larkin-street Presbyterian Church of this city.

President Hopkins, of Williams College, preached at the First Congregational Church, in this city, on Sunday morning last, and his son, Rev. Henry Hopkins, preached at the Second Congregational Church at the same hour.

Rev. Dr. McKaig, of Marysville, has engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Santa Cruz, during the month of August.

With all the flourish of trumpets, ritualism, in this country, is not prosperous. St. James' Church, in this city, the nucleus of extreme ritualists, has sold out, and, so far as there is any outward evidence, has ceased to exist. And now we learn that Christ Church, New York, of which Dr. Ewer is Rector, finds its ritualism not pecuniarily profitable. The society is badly in debt, and has been obliged to sell its rectory. It is doubtful whether Dr. Ewer, on his return from Europe, will resume his pastorate.

Rev. Mr. Harker, of the Clayton Congregational Church, who went East on a visit to friends some weeks ago, has returned, refreshed and ready for useful labor among his people.

We find the following in an Eastern paper: "Rev. Dr. Kempshall, a leading Presbyterian divine, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has received a call from the largest, wealthiest, and most fashionable church of San Francisco, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, payable in gold. He has declined the tempting offer." This announcement, so far as we are advised, is incorrect. No such call was tendered to Dr. Kempshall from any church in this city.

The First Congregational Society held a meeting on Monday evening to consider plans for the erection of a new church edifice on the lot recently purchased at the corner of Post and Mason streets. The *Alta* furnishes the following particulars: "A number of plans, by different architects, were submitted by the Building Committee to the Society, and that drawn by Wright & Sanders, having the unanimous indorsement of the committee, was accepted. The plans accepted call for a building of brick, with stone caps, corners, spirals, etc., of which the main audience-room hall will be 74½ feet by 85 feet. The elevation of the structure in perspective, as figured by the architects, presents an imposing edifice in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, the general effect being pleasing, but without much ornamentation, the lines being simple and serene. A noticeable feature of the building is a graceful spire, about 230 feet high. The inside of the building is light, and has a fine appearance as sketched. There is a seating capacity for 1,500 persons, including the galleries. There are many novel features to be introduced in the construction of this building, which will be one of the finest church edifices in this part of the country. The estimated cost of the structure is about $75,000, and the financial condition of the society is such as to encourage the belief that the work will be speedily commenced."

Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Rev. Henry Hopkins, and Rev. Dr. Gale, of Lee, Mass., left on Tuesday afternoon for a brief visit to Yosemite.

Miscellaneous.

From the *Evangel:*—The Baptists will hold a protracted meeting in Washington Hall, Woodland, Yolo county, commencing August 2d. Revs. J. E. Barnes, C. B. Post, and others will be present....Rev. Dr. Hendrickson resigned the pastorate of the Columbia-square Baptist Church on last Sunday. Dr. Hendrickson will go East. He has given ten years of active service to the cause in California; first in Sonora and Columbia, then in Stockton, and lastly in San Francisco, and now he feels to look upon his old friends and his old fields of labor. Though little has been said about it the subject has been under consideration for some time. With the work completed as it is in the Columbia-square Church, he feels at liberty to go. Who will fill his place in the church he leaves? It is an inviting field for some able pastor. Dr. H.'s only anxiety appears to be to see the right man there.....Four important pastorates—those of the First and Columbia-square, San Francisco, of the Oakland and Marysville churches—and we may add that at Santa Cruz, are now vacant.

From the *Occident:*—The Synod of the Pacific that convened in this city last week was one of the largest ecclesiastical assemblies that has yet met on this coast. The total number of ministers of our Church reported within our bounds is 81; of churches, 73. We have been unable to obtain a complete roll of the ministers present or churches represented during the session. The spirit of the Assembly was excellent. The attention of the members was largely directed to the reconstruction of the Presbyterians, but not a remark, hint or suggestion was thrown out denoting any distinctions between Old and New School, or predilection for "elective affinities." The whole tone of the meeting indicated work, and it was noticeable that the speeches which met the warmest approval were those that spoke of work accomplished, or being done, or devised.....It is understood that at the meeting of the Presbytery of San José, appointed to be held at Gilroy, an application will be made to have the Rev. A. M. Stewart installed pastor of the Church in that flourishing young city.

From the *Churchman:*—No mention was made last week of the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Milburn for the benefit of the Church Home. It occurred on Wednesday night, just as the paper was in press. The lecture in every respect, was a great success. The Hall was crowded and numbers went away. The subject was the speaker's favorite one on England, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The gross proceeds were about $500, and the Home, we are glad to hear, will net about $430, perhaps more. Thanks are due the lecturer for his kindness in the matter. The old ladies of the Home were present, and none enjoyed the lecture more than they....The friends of the Rev. Mr. Milburn will be pleased to learn that the benefit tendered to him on June 20th, proved very satisfactory. The total receipts were $843; expenses $157; leaving a balance in his favor of $686. ....The *Spirit of Missions*, for July, contains acknowledgments from Bishop Tuttle and the Rev. Mr. Foote, for moneys received recently for church work at Salt Lake City to the amount of $19,503 65. A handsome sum, and one worthily bestowed. There is some romance and a dreadful deal of reality about this Salt Lake work.

From the *Advocate:*—On Friday last Rev. Aaron Williams, an accredited local preacher, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England, gave us a call. He comes with good recommendations, and his purpose is to cast his lot with us, making his home henceforth on this coast. Brother Williams is from North Wales and is prepared to preach in either language—the English or the Welsh.....Rev. D. W. Bristol, D.D., of the Wyoming Conference, has spent a few days in our city, and sets out for home to-day. He has spent about forty years in the work of the ministry, and is yet in vigorous health....The Trustees of the church on Powell street have determined to proceed at once in the work of erecting a new house of worship. Bids have been received, and the contract is to be let out without delay. The old church is to be removed to the rear of the lot and fitted up for a lecture-room, preacher's study and class-rooms. The new edifice will be neat, commodious and substantial.... The *Mormon Tribune* has the following items relating to Utah: The Sunday-school at Wasatch numbers now about forty scholars. The meetings are in-

creasing in interest. Rev. Mr. Nichols preaches there now every Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Pierce, as Superintendent M. E. Mission of Utah, in his monthly tour, will preach there. The meetings are held in Brown's Hall.

One of Meneely's beautiful bells has been put up in the tower of St. Stephen's Chapel, for the use of that chapel and St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon. It is a gift from the congregation of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, of which Bishop Morris was rector.—*Wallamet Farmer.*

The East.

Congregational Items.—About eight months ago the leading Boston ministers and lay brethren formed a club, the object of which is to promote the general interests of the denomination. The plan was a good one, and the club has proved very successful, now embracing 150 members, including many leading men of Boston and vicinity. Alpheus Hardy was the first President. They have held monthly meetings at the parlors of J. B. Smith, one of the best Boston caterers....The important churches in Rindge, New Ipswich, Boscawen, Pembroke, Pittsfield, the two churches in Derry, the two churches in Exeter, Hampstead, Raymond, and Claremont, all in New Hampshire, are now without pastors....In the new First Church, Chicago, the reading desk, or pulpit, is provided with a copper speaking-trumpet, which is connected with eleven pews, where, with rubber hose and cup attached, the deaf may enjoy a sermon as well as those not so unfortunate....New churches at Lebanon, Mo.; Avoca, Iowa; Elmwood and Norfolk, Neb....North Reading Church, Mass., has celebrated its 150th anniversary....The new church at Portsmouth, N. H., received twenty-three members at its July communion. ....Nineteen joined the church in Washington, D. C.....If Presbyterians in Washington (Assembly's Church) regain Dr. Boynton, Congregationalists at Central Church, Bath, Me., take Rev. Wm. Hart, of the former church. Fair exchange is no robbery...... Strength of the Nebraska church has nearly doubled in the last year....We are told that the situation of Washburne College, Kansas, is not satisfactory......The New England Church prospects in Norfolk City are looking up.....Newman Hall was called to Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, but could not go, even for $10,000. So the church called the American Newman Hall, (?) Abbott Kittridge, at $7,000......The Saratoga (N. Y.) Church has a valuable property, from whose rents it is accumulating funds so as to build, by and by, a larger church edifice. Its pioneer pastor, Dr. E. N. Sawtell, not long since passed through this city, on his way to Oregon.

Among the bequests of the will of Elizabeth Chester Chauncey, is one of $2,000 to the Rev. Dr. J. T. Backus, of Schenectady, N. Y., "to be given to churches too poor to purchase communion service of solid silver plate, of the denomination of Old-School Presbyterians in the United States, for the purchase of such plate." But that church does not exist.

The growth of the Lutheran Church in this country has been wonderful. The great United Presbyterian has 490,000 communicants enrolled. If the Lutheran Church were supplied with ministers to do her work, she would have more—she already numbers almost 400,000.

More than one-half (2,471) of the entire number of Presbyterian Churches are to be found in the four great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, while something more than another fourth (1,123) are located in Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, Missouri, and Michigan.

About thirty Baptist clergymen of New England have already signed a declaration of faith which allows each church to fix its own terms of communion.

The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, of Baltimore, Md., has been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary at New York.

Forty Chinese attend the school of the Five Points House of Industry, New York.

The Episcopal Santee Agency Mission House in Dakotah has been utterly destroyed by a tornado, at a loss of two lives and $25,000.

In 1854 or '55 (possibly earlier) the Baptist Church entered New Mexico, with the gospel. There have been in all four, if not five ministers of that church in the Territory, and three were laboring at the same time under its Home Mission Board. These missionaries had at one time five assistants, or Bible readers, (native Mexicans) whose duty it was to go from place to place, and read the Bible whenever they could get a hearing; to pray with the people when possible, and to endeavor to lead them to the truth and to Christ. These labors were prosecuted until 1862 or 1863. Five churches were organized. The churches are in a collapsed or disorganized state—that is to say, they no longer have an existence. The Presbyterian Board is operating in that Territory now.

The position of Professor Knapp, Baptist minister in Madrid, is novel, exciting, and interesting. He has met with remarkable success, gathered several large congregations, enlisted speakers to assist him, and made a profound impression. He appealed to his brethren in America for help; it came slowly. A crisis was upon him; he must be sustained or leave the field. The Presbyterians came to the rescue; rather than lose all, he put his mission under their direction, stipulating that he shall not sprinkle babes nor adults; otherwise he acts as pastor, breaks bread, preaches, etc. The Baptists send H. W. Knapp, the professor's brother, and J. M. Westrup, over to Madrid to investigate. They report the "harvest abundant," and that the professor is willing and anxious to labor for the Baptists, and organize Baptist Churches, if they will sustain him. But they won't do it. He is an open communionist, has broken bread to Presbyterians—that is a fatal offense.

"We do not hesitate to affirm," says the *Catholic World*, "that in performing our duties as citizens, electors, and public officers, we should always and under all circumstances act simply as Catholics; that we should be governed by the immutable principles of our religion, and should take dogmatic faith and the conclusions drawn from it, as expressed and defined in Catholic philosophy, theology, and morality, as the only rule of our private, public, and political conduct."

Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, whose connection with the *Evangelist* was terminated about the close of the Assembly, has accepted an appointment as Secretary of the Five Million Memorial Fund. Dr. Imbrie, too, is no longer connected with that paper. We hope the general union of the churches will be more permanent than the reunion arrangements of the leading journal of the united denominations.

Bro. D. E. Sakellarios was solemnly ordained as a minister of the Gospel (Baptist) at Athens, Greece, on the evening of May 20th.

The chair of Theology in the Magee College, Derry, vacant by the death of the lamented Dr. Dill, was filled up by the unanimous appointment of the Rev. Richard Smyth, Professor of Oriental Literature in the same College, and the chair of Oriental Literature, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Smyth, was filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Given, of Castlereagh. There were two candidates for this latter chair—the Rev. Dr. Given, and the Rev. Thomas Croskery of Derry—and the contest was a close one, there having voted for Dr. Given 230, and for Mr. Croskery 214—majority 16.

A NOVEL proposition has been made in Berlin of having a clock in every house to add to the personal comfort of the inmates. A company offer to provide each house with an electrical clock gratuitously, charging only a few dollars a year for daily personal attention on the part of an expert, the clock being so placed that it is as public as possible to all the tenants, and under the control of the company without the necessity of interfering in any way with the privacy of the residents.

News Summary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest War News.

LONDON, July 24th.

The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke His blessing on their arms. It is expected that a French fleet will attack Kiel (on the Baltic). Eleven French frigates steering east passed Hastings to-day. French residents are liberally subscribing to the fund for the wounded. Reports from Mayence indicate that the Prussians are shifting their position to face southward.

PARIS, July 25th—Afternoon.

No battle is expected for some days. The *Journal Officiel* contains the following declaration: "The French Government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war, commanders of French forces shall scrupulously regard and respect toward neutral Powers the rules of international right, and especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows: 'Privateering is abolished; a neutral flag protects the enemy's ships; and the merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag; the blockade must be effective.'"

LONDON, July 25th.

Dispatches from Paris represent comparative quiet along the frontier. In the affair at Carling yesterday, where the Prussians encountered a party across the frontier and were repulsed by a detachment of French chasseurs, the Paris papers claim that the Prussians lost two killed and fifteen wounded, while the chasseurs had but five slightly wounded. The Prussians killed were left on the field.

City Items.

—Kimball Brothers, carriage and car manufacturers, on Fourth street, are engaged in constructing eight street cars for the new city R. R. Co., which has already a considerable portion of its track laid, in the city of Sacramento. All will be completed before the first of September.

—E. L. Burlingame, son of Auson Burlingame, who came to this city on business, a few weeks ago, has started for Paris, for the purpose of accompanying his mother and sister home. While here he took the necessary steps to place the property of his father's estate on this coast under the control of the Probate Court.

—A specimen of Norway oats was exhibited in the city last week by Mr. Tripp, of Sonoma county. The stalks exhibited were six feet high and well filled with large and heavy grains. The seed was brought from Illinois and planted ninety days ago, since which time no rain of consequence has fallen. Mr. Tripp is highly pleased with the results of his experiment.

—Some 250 French Republicans of the city have started a movement for a sanitary fund to be divided equally between the French and German soldiers who are wounded. They are opposed to both the Emperor of France and the King of Prussia, and are in favor of republicanism in Europe.

—The fruit market looks very well, the peaches arriving in about sufficient quantities to supply the demand and leave nothing over. The first crop of figs has been exhausted, and the second crop is expected in a month or six weeks. The grapes are coming in fast, and walnuts are in abundance.

—The Prussian ship *Siwa* arrived in port several weeks ago with a cargo of coffee from Central America. Having been moored at one of the wharves in anticipation of receiving a cargo, she has found it necessary to change her programme. She has dropped out into the stream and cast anchor to await the termination of the war, as she could not now safely go to sea.

—Adelaide Phillips left for the East yesterday. Her engagement has proved pleasant—personally and financially.

—Several of the old and dilapidated rookeries on Third street, near Howard, have been torn down and taken away, to give room for substantial brick buildings.

—Several weeks ago, Capt. Benjamin Richardson, of Chicago, sent two agents to this State to confer with the Regents of the State University with reference to a contemplated donation of $200,000 for the erection of the University buildings. These agents having completed their work, started East to report the result of their investigations. Capt. Richardson was an early resident of California, and is the owner of property in this city worth nearly $1,000,000. He has already given to a University in one of the Western States $250,000.

—We are informed that the request of Mr. Keating for books for the Almshouse has been liberally responded to by the public, and that the inmates of that institution are making good use of them and express their thanks to the donors. Others who contribute to the library are requested to write their names in the books they give, so that a record of the same may be kept.

—A meeting of prominent French citizens was held a few days ago, at the store of a French merchant, to make arrangements for raising funds for sanitary purposes for the benefit of those who suffer from the war. It was also rumored that they contemplate "material aid" to the cause of France in some more tangible form.

—Many whisky shops have been closed within the past three or four weeks—a healthy sign.

—The Minutes of the Third Annual State Sunday-school Convention of California are just published. Persons desiring copies can obtain them free by applying to Wm. F. Peters, No. 12 Montgomery street, San Francisco. A few copies of the First and Second Annual Conventions still on hand, 25 cents per copy. *

—Chang, now on exhibition at Woodward's Gardens, is the tallest man on earth at present. Chang is well versed in literature, understands and speaks various languages, and is very polite in his manners. He has been privileged with receptions from Napoleon and Queen Victoria, and is now about to return to China. *

—The members of the Board of Education are considering the propriety of reconsidering their late action in reducing the salaries of school teachers.

State and Coast Items.

—A rumor is going the rounds, says the Quincy *National*, in which we place considerable reliance, that a rich strike has recently been made at Hungarian Hill, near this place. Three thousand dollars is reported to have been taken out in four pans of dirt. Large as are the figures, we are disposed to give credit to the rumor.

—The Mariposa *Gazette* learns that a streak of lightning struck a portion of the South Dome, in the Yosemite Valley, one day last week, and those who had the good fortune to see it at the moment, describe the scene as terrific as well as grand. Hundreds of tons of rock were loosened, and sliding and bounding down the side, left in its track a streak of fire, smoke and dust, and the noise therefrom sounding in the cañons like the shooting of heavy artillery.

—The Nevada *Gazette* says that fruit in many parts of the lower country presents a curious appearance from the effect of the intense heat of the season. Many of the grapes are fairly cooked upon the vines. Plums are cooked upon the trees also, a thing never known in this State in any locality before. It is found, however, that all varieties of grapes have not suffered alike, and that the White Muscat and the Flame Tokay varieties suffered more than the Mission grapes.

—A drove of 1,000 Texas cattle were brought to Sacramento recently, and are being pastured across the American river. A disease has broken out among them, which is rapidly carrying them off. Native cattle in the neighborhood are affected in the same manner.

—In an extended trip to the lower part of this county, we were sorry to find the peach crop an entire failure. On one ranch from which $500 worth of peaches were sold last season, not one bushel will be gathered, and the same may be said of all the ranches we visited.—*Marysville Standard.*

—Among the passengers by the last Pullman train to the East, were two live black-tailed deer, from Washington Territory, on the way to Ottawa, Illinois, where they will grace the private park of Judge Caton, well known in that State.

—The yield on the Bidwell farm, near Chico, will be far in excess of any previous year. All the large granaries are already filled, and threshing is only half through. Besides the present large crop, General Bidwell has about 10,000 bushels of last year's wheat left over.

—Senator Morton leaves Indianapolis for California August 1st, to spend a month, when he will return and take an active part in the Indiana campaign.

—The valuation of property in San Mateo is $4,366,501.

—The *Republican* says there is a decided expression among the citizens of Stockton in favor of doing away with the present names of the streets of that city, and designating them by numbers and letters.

—There was exported from Puget Sound in 1869, timber to the amount of $2,000,000. Twenty-five million feet of this went to foreign ports.

—Men are busy at Mare Island in getting out from the mud Eastern oak logs, which have lain there seasoning for six or eight years.

—The question of reading the Bible in the public schools of Santa Clara is causing bitter discussion in that county.

—E. F. Perkins, Superintendent of the motive power and machinery of the Central Pacific work-shops at Sacramento, has resigned.

—The Common Council of San José refused to allow the erection of Chinese houses on Market street, fronting the Plaza.

—Harvesting is fairly under way throughout Oregon. The yield of grain is large and the quality is fine.

—The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School will meet in San José on Wednesday next, and decide upon plans for the new building.

—The Nevada Methodist Conference is now in session at Virginia City, Bishop Ames presiding.

—The population of Chico is about 2,000, of whom 150 are Chinese.

—A great camp-meeting is being held at Donner Lake.

Marriages.

HENDERSON-JOHNSTONE—In this city, July 16th, at the Second Congregational Church, by the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, John Henderson, Jr., and Bessie G. Johnstone, formerly of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

KITTRIDGE-DAMON—In this city, July 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, John R. Kittridge and Fannie L. Damon.

PYATT-DUNCAN—In this city, July 20th, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Thos. H. Pyatt and Jeannie Duncan.

AIKEN-WALKER—In this city, July 21st, by the Rev. J. Hemphill, James Aiken and Mary Walker.

RYMAL-HIGGINS—In Sacramento, July 16th, George W. Rymal, of El Dorado County, and Louise Higgins, recently of Sedalia, Missouri.

COVERT-EVANS—In Tuolumne City, July 8th, John B. Covert and Mrs. Mary Jane Evans.

WOOSTER-MILLARD—At Northfield, Conn., June 28th, George W. Wooster, of Garden Valley, Cal., and Kate Millard, of Connecticut.

SCOTT-KENDALL—In Sacramento, July 22d, G. W. Scott and Cornelia A. Kendall.

Deaths.

GAMBILL—In this city, July 19th, Julia A., wife of Col. A. J. Gambill, a native of Kentucky, aged 28 years.

THOMPSON—In this city, July 18th, Emily B., wife of J. W. Thompson, of Yreka, a native of Clinton County, N. Y., aged 25 years, 4 months and 6 days.

FRANCIS—In this city, July 19th, Mary J. Francis, widow of the late Frank M. Francis, and only daughter of Mrs. Jane Merrill, aged 20 years and 3 months.

CHAMBERLAIN—In this city, July 24th, O. L. Chamberlain, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., aged [illegible] years.

URIE—In this city, July 24th, James S. Urie, a native of Baltimore, aged 66 years.

GORDON—In this city, July 24th, Amelia, wife of James Gordon, aged 47 years and 5 months.

HASKELL—In Hinsdale, Massachusetts, July 19th, E. Haskell, aged 75 years, father of J. L. Haskell, of this city.

KING—In Oakland, July 23d, Belle C., daughter of G. A. and P. King, aged 16 years.

Special Notices.

EUREKA! EUREKA!! EUREKA!!! What? Nature's sovereign remedy for healing the sick. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery combines in harmony more of Nature's most valuable medical properties than was ever before combined in one medicine. For the cure of all coughs, whether acute or lingering, it has proven its superiority over everything else. For "Torpid Liver," or "Biliousness," and for Constipation of the Bowels, it is a never-failing remedy. As a Blood Purifier for the cure of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and all humors, it is unequaled. Sold by druggists.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,

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At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held Friday, July 8th, a Dividend of eleven per cent. per annum was declared for the term, ending June 30th, payable immediately.

CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

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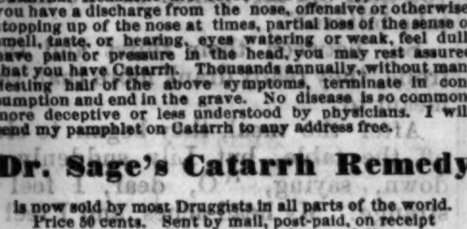

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A CARD.

HAVING RETIRED FROM THE Agency of the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for the State of California, on account of impaired health, I desire to commend to the Policy-holders in said Company, and to the public generally, my successor, MR. CHARLES H. DENISON, who comes to me most highly recommended from the Home Office, in Hartford, Conn., as a gentleman of integrity, capacity, and peculiar fitness for the position he is about to assume. He will henceforth attend to the business of this Agency, at the old location, south-west corner of Montgomery and California streets, where he will be happy to see all my old friends.

H. P. COON.

San Francisco, June [illegible], 1870.

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The New Haven *Daily Journal and Courier* of May 21st, 1870, says: "A day or two since our attention was attracted to a large, fine-looking Organ. Curiosity prompted us to manipulate its keys; and in answer to an inquiry, we were informed that it was manufactured by the 'New Haven Melodeon Co.,' expressly for the New Methodist Church, on Davenport avenue. The instrument is well constructed and handsomely ornamented. There are two manuals, four sets of reeds, and twelve stops, viz: Tremolo, Flauto, Melodia, Gambia, Piccolo, Piccolo Forte, Bassoon, Bourdon-Bass, Clarinet, Bourdon, Bassoon Forte, Coupler. There are also a knee swell and knee tremolo. It combines all the recent improvements, and in its fullness and purity of tone and quick response to the touch, resembles a pipe organ. We congratulate the young and promising church on the possession of so fine an instrument."

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[illegible], Secretary.

Home Circle.

Three o'Clock in the Morning.

BY R. S. PALFREY.

What do the robins whisper about
From their homes in the elms and birches?
I've tried to study the riddle out,
But still in my mind is many a doubt,
In spite of deep researches.

While in the world is silence deep,
In the twilight of early dawning,
They begin to chirp and twitter and peep,
As if they were talking in their sleep,
At three o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps the little ones stir, and complain
That it's time to be up and doing;
And the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain
To coax them back to their dreams again,
Though distant cocks are crowing.

Or do they tell secrets that should not be heard
By mortals listening and prying?
Perhaps we might learn from some whispered word
The best way to bring up a little bird—
Or the wonderful art of flying.

It may be they speak of one autumn day
When with many a feathered roamer,
Under the clouds so cold and gray,
Over the hills they take their way,
In search of the vanished summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest,
Hidden and leaf-enfolded;
For do we not often hear it confessed,
When a long-kept secret at last is guessed,
That "a little bird has told it?"

Perhaps—but the question is wrapped in doubt;
They give me no hint or warning;
Listen, and tell me if you find out,
What do the robins whisper about
At three o'clock in the morning?

—*Our Young Folks.*

Boys.

Our Young Folks, for July has several prize essays for boys and girls; one on boys, from Alfred D. Churchill, aged 15. This essay is as follows:

In choosing Boys to write upon, I feel that I have an unpopular subject; but as I am a boy myself, it is one that I have some interest in. In the first place, I do not think boys ever have justice done them; they are never so pretty as girls, consequently they are not wanted in the parlor; they are not considered as bright at school, and I will admit that girls are generally ahead in spelling, writing, grammar and composition, especially in writing stories and articles for *Our Young Folks*, but in arithmetic, both mental and written, and history, especially of wars and conquests, the boys are far ahead. Boys from thirteen to seventeen are much more bashful and diffident than girls of the same age; the girls begin to wear long dresses and waterfalls, and then they think and speak so much quicker than boys, that boys knowing just as much, and often more, make a poor show beside them.

Girls can thump on a piano all day without annoyance to anyone; but let a boy drum a little on the table, and he is requested to go out doors; if he wants people to hear how well he can whistle "Captain Jenks," he is told it is not very gentlemanly to whistle in the house; and if he attempts to dance a double-shuffle on the carpet, he is advised to adjourn to the barn—as if he cared to do any of these things without an audience! If he is a noisy, natural boy, he does not seem to be wanted anywhere; if he is a quiet, nice little boy, and likes to sit by the fire and read and draw, and hear his grandma tell stories, and perhaps help a little about the cooking, every time he goes out the other boys will sing out, "Girl-boy! Girl-boy!" and pin rags on his coat.

When we were babies in dresses, with our hair in long curls, we were as pretty as the girls, and petted and praised, and had our pictures taken every two weeks. I am often shown one of myself taken when I was two years old, always with the remark, "Could any one believe you ever looked as well as that?"

As soon as we are shaken into a pair of pants, have our hair cut off, and get our first boots, then the trials of boyhood begin, and we are of more *real* importance in our *own* eyes than ever again.

The first day at school for a little boy that has reigned king at home is an event never to be forgotten.

I remember very well being dressed in my best, with a cap that had a tassel on it; and thinking how nice I looked, and expecting to make a favorable impression by my grandeur. When I came near the school-house, after walking a mile, a number of the boys came out to meet me, and the first thing I knew my pretty cap was snatched off and thrown over the fence into a plowed field. I climbed the fence with great difficulty, picked it up and put it on, but no sooner had I gained the road than over it went again. When I got it the second time I was considerably discouraged, but I did not dare to cry, as they would have called me a baby; but there was a very large lump in my throat, and then to make up for their bad conduct they told me I'd be a man before my mother.

When the teacher came she was very kind to me and I felt some better, but still I found myself of small consequence. I went home at night rather tired, and was asked if I had been a "little man;" I said, "I dunno."

The next thing that I remember that gave me great delight was my first suspenders. I took off my coat and sat on the gate-post, where passers-by could see me, and when any one came along I whistled away and looked as unconscious as possible; but no one noticed me at all, and I soon retired in disgust.

School is the place, after all, for boys to find out what they are worth; if they are bright and can contribute anything to the general sport or fun, they are always sought after; no matter what dress and position may do for them when they get older, as boys and with boys they stand on their real merits; if they fail of getting proper respect and attention, the fault is in themselves. The brightest scholars are often from the families of the poor and uneducated, but they are always looked up to by those that cannot learn easily.

Another disadvantage the boys of these days have to contend with is the tendency to drive ahead. They don't have time to be boys. I have often thought it would have been fun to have lived before the flood; then a boy stayed a boy a hundred years or so, and twenty years on the multiplication-table would not have been considered a waste of time.

Well, I suppose there is no help for it, and I shall soon swing a cane and part my hair in the middle.

A Mistake.

When Lily, Rose and Daisy were eight years old, Katie was fifteen, and Dan was seventeen.

The three children thought that their brother and sister were very large, very old, and very wise, indeed; and Dan and Katie thought nothing in the world was half so sweet and lovely as their little sisters.

Rose and Lily still looked exactly alike.

Sometimes the mother fancied she could see a slight difference; but even *she* was deceived, when the merry little ones changed necklaces for sport.

Although Daisy was very like her sisters, there was enough of difference to prevent her being taken for one of them. Katie often said, "I'm glad of it. It's a real comfort to always know which is Daisy."

One day, in haying-time, the three little girls were playing in a field, some distance from the house. They had brought their dolls and their little Britannia tea-set, and were having a merry time under a large tree.

The men had been at work near by, but had now gone away to another part of the farm, but the children were not afraid.

They dressed their dolls, and built a little table of stones and a board, which they covered with two napkins. Then they set out the little tea-set, and took from their lunch-basket some bread and butter, gingerbread and apples.

"There!" exclaimed Lily, in a satisfied tone, "now it's ready."

"Only we forgot to bring some milk," said Daisy, "and we haven't anything to drink."

"That's too bad," said Rose; "but I saw Mike set a jug down there by the wall. I guess it's water, and I'll run and get it." So Rose ran and got the jug.

The three little ladies with their doll-children, sat down around the table. Daisy passed the bread, Lily helped to the preserves, (apples cut up fine) and Rose filled the cups from the jug.

"It smells funny," said she.

"It *tastes* funny," said Lily, tasting with her tiny spoon. "I should think it was medicine."

"Never mind," said Daisy; "let's play it's bitters, and the doctor ordered us to take them every afternoon. Didn't you hear old Mr. Smith say we had to take bitters?"

So, between their thirst and their frolic, they really drank more than they meant to.

After the meal, they began to clear off the table, but Lily suddenly sat down, saying, "O, dear, I feel so strange! My head aches, and I feel so dizzy!"

"So am I," said Rose; "and I feel sick, too."

"O, dear! and so do I," chimed in Daisy, in great distress.

"Let's go home," said Lily, faintly. But when they reached the wall, she sank down, saying she could go no farther.

Rose and Daisy kept bravely on, though Daisy "wished the ground wouldn't hop up so."

They climbed over the wall, and, after much trouble, reached the next wall, which bounded the door-yard. After several attempts to get over, poor Daisy, too, gave up, and lay down on the grass, white and faint.

Rose was frightened, and fear gave her strength to get over the wall, and she rushed up to the open door. But then, everything grew dark, and she would have fallen on the floor, had not Katie sprang to catch her. She and the mother were dreadfully frightened, and Katie, seeing nothing of the other children, seized the dinner-horn, and blew it furiously.

In a few minutes the men came running up, to see what was the matter.

When Dan had heard the story, he started, in a hurry, for the field where he had seen them at play. As he leaped the first wall, he saw Daisy lying on the grass.

He gave her to his father, who was following, while he rushed on. At the next wall he found Lily, and reached the house with her just as Mike appeared in the distance with the doctor.

Without waiting to see him, Dan ran back to the field, hoping to get some clue to the mystery.

When he saw Mike's whisky-jug among the playthings, all was explained.

I cannot tell you what the doctor did for the children, but I know it was some time before they felt able to hold up their heads.

They never forgot the lesson they learned, and not one of them could bear the sight of a jug afterwards.—*Youth's Companion.*

Girls Should Learn to Keep House.

No young lady can be too well instructed in anything which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of household duties. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside, personally, over the cooking-stove and pantry. Indeed, I have thought it more difficult to direct others, requiring more experience, than to do the same work with my own hands.

Mothers are frequently so particular that they do not like to give up any part of the care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor and need relief. Children should be taught to make themselves useful; to assist their parents in every way in their power, and to consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery; but those who have suffered the inconvenience and mortification of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake, and experiment in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help that they afford, still it is a great advantage to them. I know a little girl who, but nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast, salt and flour to use, and she became an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cakes or pies she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her her little housekeeper, and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical is the jingling to her ears. I think before she is out of her 'teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping each week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education. Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant and accomplished women I have known have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.

Economy, taste in cooking, and neatness of the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous. The charm of good housekeeping is in the order, economy, and taste displayed in attention to little things; and these things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness somewhere else. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.—*Presbyterian.*

"JESUS CAN SAVE ME."—A friend of mine used to take his little son into his arms, and talk with him about Jesus. The little boy never grew tired of that "sweet story." It was always new to him.

One day while sitting in his father's lap, his papa said to him—

"Would my little son like to go into the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, papa," he answered.

"But," said the father, "how can you get there? Your little heart is full of sin. How can you expect to go where God is?"

"But all are sinners, papa," the little fellow answered.

"That is true," replied the father, "and yet God has said that only the pure in heart shall see Him. How, then, can my little boy expect to go there?"

The dear little fellow's face grew very sad. His heart seemed full, and, bursting into tears, he laid his head on his father's bosom, and sobbed out—

"Papa, Jesus can save me."

Dear children, Jesus *can* save you. If you would be saved, you must look to him: "For there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.—When temptation appears, and we are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's word of warning will call to mind vows that are rarely broken. Yes, the memory of a mother has saved many a poor wretch from going astray. Tall grass may be growing over the hallowed spot where all her earthly remains repose; the dying leaves of autumn may be whirled over it, or the white mantle of winter may cover it from sight; yet the spirit of her, when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, softly and mournfully calls to him, when wandering off into the ways of error.

JOSH BILLINGS has satisfactorily settled the difficult problem—"How fast does sound travel?" by the following solution: "The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitation to get up in the morning I have known to be three-quarters of an hour going up 2 pair of stairs, and then not hev strength enough left to be heard."

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as Remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and it can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or lung-seated cough; and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford its victims immediate relief! It will check the ever-accompanying cough; this done, refreshing sleep is sure to follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had sad experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the gravest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

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BLOOD is the great circulating medium, passing through all parts of the body, and, if impure, it leaves its impurities behind, which breed sickness and death. Medical science has utterly failed hitherto to furnish a medical agent for renovating and purifying the blood equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. They are easy in their administration, prompt in their action, and certain in their results. Their peculiar vegetable properties penetrate at once to the seat of disease, and eradicate all impure or poisonous matter from the system. They are used successfully in all climates and countries, and have never been known to fail in a single instance when the directions have been followed. To those who seek health we would say, there is no man, woman, or child, however wasted by disease, but what may be relieved or cured by these Bitters, if their system is in a condition to receive nourishment, and the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and other vital organs are not wasted beyond the hope of repair.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation now before the public.

It is made exclusively from the choicest Jamaica Ginger Root, and on scientific principles containing none of those deleterious properties common to all the cheap preparations now before the public.

Its style is such as will commend it to the retailer, and to the consumer its qualities will recommend it as superior to all others.

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This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, throughout the space of
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It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.
It is an external and internal remedy. For SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in children or adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful Physician. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a *sure remedy*; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.
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FOR FLAVORING
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Are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels, Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery Dealers and Storekeepers throughout Californiaa and Oregon.

We respectfully ask you to prove, by trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those factitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice, and which parade their CHEAPNESS as the most important point to be considered.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Tone and Soothe the Stomach.—Digestion is the primary function of the living machine. If that process is imperfect, every organ falters and fails in its appointed work. The stomach of the dyspeptic is weak and irritable. It requires to be strengthened, refreshed, and soothed. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT tones the gastric membrane, and calms the uneasiness which superinduces nausea. The liver of the dyspeptic is inert. The Seltzer Aperient rouses and regulates it. The bowels are constipated or fretful in their action. This excellent saline laxative relieves and controls. In short, it is a true and all-sufficient Elixir for indigestion in all its varied phases, and for all the derangements which proceed from a disordered stomach. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Farm and Garden.

My Psalm.

I mourn no more my vanished years;
  Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
  My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
  I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
  Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
  I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
  The best of now and here.

I plow no more a desert land,
  To harvest weed and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
  Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
  Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
  I welcome at my door.

The airs of spring may never play
  Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
  Blow through the autumn morn;

Yet shall the blue-eyed gentian look
  Through fringed lids to heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
  Shall see its image given;

The woods shall wear their robes of praise,
  The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days in golden haze
  Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
  Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
  Make not the blade less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
  To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel
  That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
  To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
  Than all my prayers have told!

Enough that blessings undeserved
  Have marked my erring track—
That wheresoe'er my feet have swerved,
  His chastening turned me back.

That more and more a Providence
  Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
  Sweet with eternal good.

That death seems but a covered way
  Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
  Beyond the Father's sight.

That care and trial seem at last,
  Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
  In purple distance fair.

That all the jarring notes of life
  Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
  Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
  And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
  I open to the day.

—*John G. Whittier.*

Sore Backs on Horses

A strong horse with a sore back is frequently shorn of half his strength. A sore back is usually the result of a miserable harness. Yet, in many instances, the back-band is made too short, or is buckled up too tight, so that the traces at the back-band are raised above a direct line from the hames to the whiffle-tree. When this is the case, the back-band, when the horse draws, is pressed down with force on the back; and unless the pad is soft or the harness be made with a patent back, a wound will be made, which will be difficult to heal, so long as the harness that made the wound is employed on the animal. When a horse has a sore back, and it seems necessary to keep him in the harness, let the back-band be removed entirely; or let it be lengthened, and fastened a few inches back of the wound.

It will be very easy to determine whether a back-band is liable to injure the animal's back by observing, when he draws, whether the portion of the harness directly above the back is drawn down forcibly or is lifted clear from the back. A wound on the back of a horse is frequently irritated so long by the rough harness that it becomes almost incurable. A fresh wound, if not kept bleeding by the rubbing of the harness, will heal in two or three weeks in warm weather without any other medicine than soapsuds. But an old wound that has tried to heal after the scab has been rubbed off several times requires an application of burnt alum, pulverized, to cleanse it of the "proud flesh." The best remedy is a preventative. The driver is the one on whom the blame should rest, for allowing a horse to have a sore back. If the harness is not right, then let it be made right before a horse is required to work in it. It is barbarous to work an animal in a harness that will gall the flesh. Better cut an old collar and harness into fragments, and bury the pieces beneath a grape-vine, than to continue to use such fixtures as will wound a faithful beast of burden. Furthermore, when a sore back has been allowed to ulcerate, frequently discharging ichorous matter, one of the most efficacious remedies is, to bathe the wound for two successive hours in strong soapsuds every day, and after the bathing, wash the affected part with a solution of saltpetre and spirits of turpentine, prepared as follows: Put one quarter of a pound of saltpetre and half a pint of turpentine into a bottle; shake up well before using; apply to the wound three times a day with a feather. And when the wound has assumed a healthful appearance and seems to be healing, this medicine may be discontinued.—*American Stock Journal.*

Game Fowls.

At the present time, the breeding of poultry has attained an importance, which has, at least in this country, never been realized before; and excepting the "Cochin mania" of 1847, higher prices are now freely given on all sides for fine specimens of the different breeds of fowls than ever hitherto. Poultry economy has attracted the attention of all classes of our population, and on all sides the most searching scrutiny is being used to ascertain what are the most valuable breeds of fowls with which to stock our yards. Under these circumstances, one cannot fail to be struck with astonishment that the breed which does combine in an almost superlative degree all the qualities that are sought after by poultry fanciers, and all who are engaged in raising this kind of stock, should not receive more attention than it does.

I am well aware that there is a numerous class who are enthusiastic, and to a certain extent successful, breeders of Game fowls, and I know that many among them will agree with me heartily in what I am about to say. I do not doubt that were the claims of Game fowls represented properly, and as they deserve, there are many that now neglect them who would be forward to do them full justice.

Whether we look for utility, beauty, or hardiness, the Game fowl will be found unrivaled. In support of this, therefore, I shall take three qualities, and show how thoroughly they are combined in this particular breed. The discussion of origin of these fowls is a point that would involve an immense amount of labor and considerable time, without leading us to any practical conclusion.

For general usefulness, fowls must be good layers, easy to raise, and when grown, supply a good quantity of fine flesh for the table. The hens must also be good sitters and mothers, while the old fowls themselves should bear confinement well. In all these the Game fowl is pre-eminent. The hens lay eggs that in flavor are unrivaled, and in size compare with any other breed, and lay them, too, in great numbers; supposing, of course, that they are warmly housed and properly cared for in winter, and a proper run allowed them in summer. Here it is well to call attention to the misstatement made on this point in one of the most popular poultry works of the day, which states that they do not thrive well in confinement, and that the eggs are small, all of which is by no means the case.

The young chickens are by no means hard to raise; being bright, lively little things, that grow, when once they are fairly started, with astonishing rapidity, and do not in the least deserve the reputation which has been attributed to them of fighting till a large portion of the brood is killed off by the time they attain a few weeks' growth; for whatever combats they get into are more amusing than injurious.

These fowls, too, eat an astonishingly small quantity in proportion to their size, one Brahma hen eating almost as much as three Game hens would do, and in summer, with the aid of a handful or two of corn occasionally, they can be allowed, if in the country, to shift for themselves. Their flesh is of unrivaled delicacy, although some complain of their small size. It should be remembered that we cannot find absolute perfection, and as these fowls dress, when fattened, (which they will do nearly as well, if not better, at liberty than in a coop) from 3½ to 4 pounds, that should suffice.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

California Quicksilver.—The total annual supply of quicksilver from California is not far from 50,000 flasks, or about 3,000,000 pounds. This is used in metallurgy, manufacturing and art processes. The largest quantity is used by the gold miners in the amalgamating process at the various mines. A considerable amount is used by manufacturing chemists in preparing calomel, "blue pill," mercurial ointment, and various mercurial salts and plasters. The Chinese make from quicksilver that beautiful pigment *vermilion*, which is so largely employed by painters and colorers in all parts of the world. It is singular that this people are able to prepare a chemical compound from quicksilver which is superior to, and which commands a higher price than, the same salt produced in Europe and the United States, where the arts are carried to the highest perfection. English and American vermilion, as found in the market, is far inferior, in brilliancy and quality, to the Chinese.

Water as a Disinfectant.—The disinfecting power of water has been receiving considerable attention of late. With the exception of charcoal, it is said that no other substance is so perfect an absorbent of odors. It absorbs its own volume of some gases, and more than six hundred times its volume of others. For instance, if ammonia gas, which is one of the largest products of decomposition, six hundred and seventy cubic feet are absorbed by one of water. Another offensive odor, always present where animal matter is decaying, arises from sulphide of hydrogen. Water absorbs two and a half times its own volume of this. These facts are worthy of remembrance and practical attention. A quantity of water placed in an open vessel in a sick-room, and changed often, makes an excellent disinfectant.

Raising Mules and Horses.

The great demand for horses and mules in this country at more than remunerating prices should instigate to greater action in supplying this demand. Two-years-old mules sell readily at high prices. This is a quick return for the capital invested, carrying home with it a heavy profit to the stock-breeder. There is no danger of overstocking the market; the demand will increase with the supply. Twice as many would be used as there are at present, if they were offered at fair prices. Many people are just beginning to appreciate the advantage of using them for draught and farming purposes.

Horses of a superior grade to a majority of those now in use are greatly in demand. There is no trouble at any time in selling a horse of superior style and action at a high price. Why are there not more of them bred and for sale? There is just this one thing the matter—farmers will not supply themselves with the right kind of brood mares to breed from, and secure the services of the best stallions; but will breed from just such stock as they happen to have on the farm. They will look on and see a neighbor sell a horse for $300 or $250, while they will sell one that has cost about as much to raise for $100 or $150; and yet this great loss in the raising of one horse will not open their eyes.

Merchants do not act thus in their business; they know that a good article will sell best and afford the largest profit, therefore they buy what their best customers want.

Many farmers are situated so that they could raise one or two good colts each year, without their costing much, if any more, than to raise the same number of calves, yet worth four times as much. The way to do it is to have good-blooded, large-sized, roomy, sound dams, of a dark color, and with no odd marks of white upon them.—*Am. Stock Journal.*

Tillage *vs.* Pasture.—An ox or six sheep will gnaw off all that grows on an acre of grass between April and October, and no labor is expended in the process. But the same acre, well manured, would produce thirty tons of roots, which would feed at least five oxen for six months better than the grass had fed one for five months. Whatever aid we may obtain from mechanical appliances, the acre of arable, and the five oxen, and next year's crop of wheat will employ a considerable amount of labor. Generally speaking, it appears the country has found the cheap system more profitable than the other, in spite of the improvements of mechanics. But when the land is fertilized by means of the waste of towns, the cost of growing a ton of roots or a quarter of wheat will be reduced, and there will be a reaction in favor of arable cultivation, with great advantage to the country.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Rhubarb Vinegar.—As many persons would doubtless like a receipt for making vinegar from rhubarb, or pie-plant, we give the following, from the *Country Gentleman:*

The process for ten gallons will be: take twenty-five ordinary-sized stalks of rhubarb, pound or crush them with a piece of wood in the bottom of a strong tub; add ten gallons of water; let this stand twenty-four hours; strain off the crushed rhubarb; add eighteen pounds of sugar, free from molasses, and a teacupful of the best brewer's yeast; raise the temperature to 65 or 68 degrees, and put your browse into an eleven-gallon cask; place it in a position where the temperature will not fall below sixty degrees. In a month, strain off from the grounds, returning it to the cask again, and let stand till it becomes vinegar.

Bad Water in Cisterns.—A correspondent of the *Queenslander*, published at Brisbane, Australia, gives the following sensible advice on how to let rain-water into a cistern:

The reason why so many people complain of bad water in their tanks and cisterns is plain enough, and can be very easily remedied. As a rule, the water runs in on the surface, and thus the older water is kept under by reason of its weight. I had a tank we never could use, although the water was run off from an iron roof. To cure the tank the pipe was let down to within a foot of the bottom, so that all the water that went in did so under the old water, which was thus kept sweet or run off from the waste-pipe when the tank was full. Since then we have had sweet water.

Chicken Cholera.—In the spring of the year, diarrhea or cholera is often produced by too little grain and too much green food. Dampness and impure water increase the tendency. Avoid these effects, and give the animals lime-water only to drink; it is easily made in a barrel or tub, pouring off after settling. Charcoal mixed with water has a correcting tendency. Prepared chalk may be mixed with the meal. Bement recommends a mixture of five quarts of chalk, five of rhubarb, and three of cayenne pepper, and in severe cases would add one quart of opium. Each fowl should not have more of this daily than would lie on a nickel cent.—*Country Gentleman.*

Cows in milk should be kept quiet at all times. Chasing by dogs or rude boys is one of the most harmful in a dairy. Docility, a quiet life, is the life for Brindle. She will give more milk, will give it readily, and will love to be milked, if kindly treated.

Management of a Bull.

At a year old or less, if he becomes headstrong, place a ring in his nose, by which he may be led and rendered as manageable as a colt. If he be inclined to viciousness of any kind, his temper may be curbed by discipline. The safest way to lead him is by a short snap, with a chain link or two, attached to a tough stick an inch or more in diameter, and five feet long. This will hold him at arm's length, and prevent his attacking his keeper.

At two years old he may be moderately used, say to fifty cows during the season. At three years old he may serve a hundred, and be none the worse for it if properly fed, but in such cases an extra feed of eight to ten pounds of Indian, oat, or barley meal should be given him daily, according to his size, and the service demanded of him. Over-work and under-feed will impair his vitality, limit his period of usefulness, and render his progeny infirm. If properly cared for, he may live and do good service six, eight, or ten years; after six or eight years his work should be less than at three to six years old. Judgment must be exercised in this matter, as no positive directions can apply to individual cases.

If the bull prove treacherous, or vicious, a blinder of leather or coarse canvas should be fitted over his head to obstruct his sight and prevent direct plunges at his keeper. I have had one or two such in my own experience, and too much caution cannot be used in preventing these mischievous attacks. He should always be led to the cow, and seldom, if ever, permitted to run loose with her.

He must never be loose with a herd of cows, as he will not feed, but be continually teasing them, will soon lose flesh, grow unruly, and be materially injured thereby. A bull should no more run loose among cows than a stallion among mares. Though not as fiery in spirit as the horse, the bull is equally inclined to indulge the propensities of his nature. Under proper confinement and subjection, his stock will be better, and his usefulness greatly prolonged.—*Lewis F. Allen.*

Hippophagy, or the eating of horse-flesh, appears to be steadily on the increase in France, though "horse-beef," as this article of diet is somewhat paradoxically termed, still brings less than half the price of ox-beef. According to the *Food Journal*, there were slaughtered in Paris, from the 9th July, 1866, when the first horseflesh butchery was opened, to the 31st December in the same year, 902 horses, (a few mules and asses being included) and their flesh, averaging for each about 440 pounds in weight, gave a total of about 180 tons. In 1867, the total consumption of this kind of meat rose to 430 tons; and in the following year to rather more than 480 tons. In these two years and a half, the totals were 5,475 horses, yielding 1,095 tons of meat, without including the livers, tongues, hearts, etc., which were also used as food. From other not less completely reliable returns, the consumption in the rest of France is believed to bring the total up to 2,000 tons. The use of horse-beef is said to have increased considerably last year, when butcheries especially devoted to it were opened at Toulouse, Sedan, Toulon, Charleville, Angers, Marseilles, Havre, and other towns.

Percheron Horses.—To show in what estimate the Percheron horses are being held at the East, we give the following quotations from a recent sale at West Roxbury, Mass., by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture: Stallion Orleans, 10 years old, imported in 1864 by the Society, for $700 to A. H. Seabury of New Bedford; stallion Napoleon, 5 years old, for $1,000 to W. A. Woodsworth of Boston; imported mare Empress, 10 years old, in foal to Napoleon, for $630 to Francis Dame of Boston; a three-year old filly, from Empress by Orleans, for $450 to the same; a two-year old filly, out of Empress by Conqueror, for $380 to the Society; the mare Sultana, in foal to Orleans, for $110 to J. H. Stone of Boston; a yearling filly, out of Sultana by Napoleon, for $360 to S. Boyd of Boston, and a gray mare by Conqueror, owned by Mr. T. J. Coolidge, for $500 to Dr. Burnett.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Charcoal for Horses.—"Many years ago, I recollect," says a correspondent of a London paper, "a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters, at Croyden. The horse was very much affected in the wind, and could hardly move from distress. In a very few days this horse did its regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in the powder is more easily given than tar water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason that the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse, must improve the wind and condition. Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic disease of the respiratory organs, but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal carbon."

An old stable-keeper in England says he has never had a bad foot on his horses since he commenced the practice of bedding on a thick layer of sawdust. Pine sawdust he finds the best, oak the worst.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well: while one ascends the other descends.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

California Assay Office—(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers) No. 512 California St., one door west of Montgomery, San Francisco. H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Mars, Assayer. Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartling & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., southwest corner Sansome.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Loomis, W. E—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

Roman, A. & Co—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and dealers in Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, No. 238 Kearny Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dodge & Sroufe—Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, No. 406 Front San Francisco.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M—Cutler, 415 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Adams, S. & Co—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

Gates, Justin & Bro—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Redington, Hostetter & Co—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M—Engraver of Stencil Plates' Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FIREARMS.

Curry, N. & Bro—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 113 Sansome Street.

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Weston, C. W—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D—Manufacturer and importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

HATTERS.

Adams, the Hatter, can be found at 657 Washington Street. Call and see him.

Thiele, J—Manufacturer of Hats and Caps, 625 Commercial Street.

The Hat Store, No. 647 Washington Street, San Francisco, is "the" place to buy your Hats.

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Craftsmen's Life Insurance Co. of New York—E. H. Shaw & Co., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 432 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston—Incorporated 1835. Everson & Haine, General Agents, N.W. cor. Sutter and Montgomery Sts.

Occidental Insurance Co—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y.

Pacific Insurance Co—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,700,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

People's Insurance Co—Fire and Marine. C. F. MacDermot, President. John H. Wise, Vice-Pres't. H. G. Horner, Secretary. No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

United States Life Insurance Co., of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co—Ætna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets, Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Drown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

MACHINERY

Berry & Place—Agents for Eastern Machinery Builders, and importers Portable Engines, Wood-working Machinery, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Machinists' Tools, etc., 114 California St., San Francisco.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hook, E. & G. G—Manufacturers of Church Organs, Boston, Mass. Edward T. Peirce, Agent 536 Market Street, San Francisco.

PATENT AGENTS.

Smith, C. W. M—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

Dewey & Co—United States and Foreign Patent Agents, Publishers Scientific Press, and Wood Engravers, 414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

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Bernard, C. A—House and Sign Painter, No. 628 Commercial Street. All orders promptly executed in the best style of the art.

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Morse, G. D—Photographic Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery Street.

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Cook, J. H—Game and Poultry Dealer, Stalls 48 and 49 Washington Market.

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Bandmann, Neilsen & Co—210 Front Street, Agents Giant Powder, for blasting purposes.

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Bacon & Company—Still continue at the old stand, 536 Clay St., below Montgomery, and give satisfaction to all who employ them, in time, quality and price.

Carmany, John H. & Co—Book and Job Printers, Publishers of The Pacific, Commercial Herald, Stock Circular, etc., Southwest cor. Washington and Battery.

Carr, M. D. & Co—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company.—Mahon, Rapp, Thomas & Co, 505 Clay street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco.

Cubery & Co—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

Dondero, C. & Co—Printers, 520 and 522 Clay St. Printing done in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

Eastman, Frank—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

Spaulding & Barto—Mining and Scientific Press Book and Job Printing Office, No. 414 Clay Street, below Sansome, San Francisco. Music promptly printed.

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Carter, Chas. D—Real Estate Agent, office of the "San Francisco Real Estate Circular," 410 California street, two doors west of the Bank of California.

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Vanderslice, W. K. & Co—Silversmiths, manufacture and sell all kinds of Solid Silver Ware wholesale and retail, 810 Montgomery St., above Jackson.

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This Machine is the harvest-gathering of twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the Printing Press, Engine-Lathe, and Locomotive, in the qualities of precision, staunchness and durability.

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The "WORLD" has been tested four years, in the hands of the most intelligent and reliable farmers in the land, all of whom unite in declaring that, comparatively,

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All Combined Machines have two Cutter Bars. To those wishing to cut Flax or Hemp, a knife specially adapted to this kind of work is furnished with the Combined Machines.

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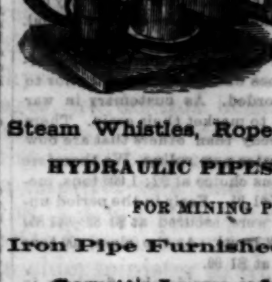

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will enable us to furnish reliable information to our customers, and they may depend upon receiving from us thorough and careful attention to their business.

D. HEWES,

RAILROAD

CONTRACTOR.

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The receipts from the new crop are now coming forward quite liberally. They are already in excess of same period last year, while our exports keep apace. Twelve ships have this month been chartered to carry Wheat to the United Kingdom, and of which six have been dispatched, and the balance now on the berth. The bulk of these cargoes was secured inland, prior to the receipt of European war news, which has been the occasion of considerable rise in the price of Breadstuffs, as well as of freights. Wheat in Liverpool has advanced to 12s and upwards, and with us $2 ₱ ctl has been paid for round parcels of choice quality. There is to be noted a speculative inquiry for extra Flour, and this, in turn, has sent the millers into market for stock. They give a preference to old Wheat, though distillers buy either old or new, if of choice quality. The local demand for extra Flour is considerable. Grocers and others disposed to stock up freely at current rates, fearing a still further rise, should the war in Europe be prolonged. Barley remains steady at rates heretofore ruling, with but a limited demand. Oats, on the contrary, shade off, by reason of increased receipts of new. Hay is very abundant and stocks accumulate, the demand not being equal to the current supply. Bran, on the contrary, is higher, owing to a temporary scarcity, coupled with an active demand. Beans are very plenty and cheap; round sales made at two cents or less. Potatoes arrive more freely and prices have declined under a pressure to realize promptly upon receipt. Onions are plenty and cheap. Hops are very difficult to place at any price, and stocks are liberal. Rye is scarce and the turn dearer. Flaxseed is in good request for crushing purposes. Oilcake Meal is not a favorite feed with us; the demand is light, rendering exports to England necessary. Honey is in moderate demand. Hides in lessened request; buyers for export more reticent than for months past. Tallow has been sold at a decline. The late arrival of 68 bales Hawaiian Wool was immediately sent forward to New York via Panama. Including this parcel, 1,189 bales went forward to New York by the Colorado on the 18th inst. A few outside lots of Wool continue to come forward, otherwise the spring clip has all been marketed; the Lamb clip will be next in order, to be followed early by the fall shearing, which now promises a large yield. The Fruit markets are most abundantly supplied with Blackberries, etc.; also, of stone fruits in variety, which thus far have sold promptly at satisfactory rates. Dairy products continue in liberal supply, without material change in value. Hogs on foot are a shade lower, which seems to check the upward tendency before noticed in smoked meats.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Colorado, for New York, via Panama, carried 1,109 galls Brandy, 1,698 galls Whale Oil, 564,588 ℔s Wool, 2,449 galls and 83 cs California Wine, 510 ℔s Whale Bone, etc., valued at $135,619. Caldbeck, for Liverpool, had 23 tons Copper Ore, 21,560 ctls Wheat, valued at $43,418. Black Hawk, for Cork, carried 32,942 ctls Wheat, valued at $65,008. Ida F. Taylor, for Cork, had 21,377 ctls Wheat, valued at $38,480. National, for Iquique, carried 24,440 ctls Barley, valued at $30,600. La Paix, for Callao, had 9,907 Railroad Ties, valued at $4,829. Lizzie & Rosa, for Callao, had 250,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $5,412. Henry Reed, for Burrard's Inlet, had 100 bbls Flour, 220 ctls Barley, 68 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $1,323. Dreadnought, for Nanaimo, had 80 mats Rice, etc., valued at $309. Comet, for Honolulu, carried 272 barrels Flour, 124 centals Oats, etc., valued at $14,657. Johanne, for La Libertad, had 1,000 bbls Flour, 17,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $21,022. Nautilus, for Tahiti, carried 275 bbls Flour, 60 ctls Barley, etc., valued at $16,448. Colorado, for Panama, had 403 bbls Flour, 21 ctls Barley, 420 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $67,706; same, for Mexican ports, had 100 bbls Flour, 6,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $1,239. Continental, for Mexican ports, carried 1,422 flasks Quicksilver, 223 bbls Flour, 72 ctls Barley, 219 sks Coffee, 120 sks Potatoes, Machinery, etc., valued at $91,435.

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 357,346; Wheat, sks 39,250; Oats, sks 13,870; Salmon, bbls 1,212; hf bbls 2,352, cs 7,819, pkgs 128; Bacon, pkgs 3,507; Beef bbls 66; Butter, pkgs 1,273; Hams, pkgs 562; Lard, pkgs 1,073; Pork, bbls 2,345; Dried Apples, pkgs 3,525.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending July 21st, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	July 14th to July 21st, '70.	July 1st, 1870, to July 21st, '70.	July 1st, 1869, to July 21st, '69.	July 1st, 1868, to July 21st, '68.
Flour, qr sks	12,485	22,572	13,438	8,236
Wheat, sks	142,224	260,062	224,982	145,938
Barley, sks	15,381	44,846	42,252	13,886
Oats, sks	4,173	9,000	6,561	1,836
Potatoes, sks	9,653	28,281	24,530	29,662
Corn, sks	2	515	3,852	672
Rye, sks	....	30	....	....
Buckwheat, sks	14	14	....	60
Beans, sks	195	2,008	475	471
Bran, sks	1,345	2,561	5,303	1,721
Hay, bales	10,200	26,066	18,238	21,078

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1870, to date, as compared with the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

To	1870 Flour, bbls.	1870 Wheat, ctls.	1869 Flour, bbls.	1869 Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc.	....	....	8	....
Great Britain	....	146,591	....	152,780
China	1,365	....	6,052	1,434
Japan	1,253	....	330	....
Mexico	523	....	15	....
Panama	762	....	650	....
Hawaiian Islands	1,268	210	....	....
Tahiti	425	....	450	20
British Columbia	240	68	....	....
Central America	1,000	....	1,464	80
Australia	....	....	4,000	....
Totals	6,836	146,869	12,790	154,314

Since the beginning of the present harvest year, July 1st to date, the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
July 2	Conquest	Cork	15,433	$29,300
July 6	Rover of the Seas	Cork	13,801	26,220
July 6	Northumbria	Liverpool	19,329	37,500
July 11	Jane Sprott	Liverpool	22,139	43,808
July 16	Caldbeck	Liverpool	21,560	42,043
July 16	Black Hawk	Cork	32,942	65,008
July 21	Ida F. Taylor	Cork	21,377	38,480
Total since July 1st, 1870			146,591	$282,359

FLOUR—The export demand is at present inconsiderable, and for superfine grades there is little sale at the enhanced rates. Extra brands, on the contrary, are in much favor, chiefly speculative, though the local trade requirement has greatly increased since the promulgation of European war news and the rising tendencies of markets at the East and elsewhere. We note sales of 1,500 bbls Golden Age Mills, 1,000 bbls Golden Gate, 1,000 bbls Genesee Mills extra, upon terms withheld, now quotable at $6 25@6 50. Several parcels of Oregon have also changed hands at full figures, including 500 bbls Magnolia and 500 bbls Imperial Mills. At present rates for Wheat, Superfine Flour cannot be furnished under $5 50@5 75. The present range of the market is $5 50@6 50 per 196 ℔s, all in hf and qr sacks.

WHEAT—The John Bryant, for New York, carries 550 tons. A week since the market was flat at $1 75, and Liverpool quotations at 10s 6d; freights £3 or less. To-day the market is $2 for choice grain; Liverpool quotations 12s and upwards, and freights £3 10s, or thereabouts. This is the natural result of European war news, which has greatly unsettled values, and renders quotations more or less nominal. Since July 1st six vessels have loaded new Wheat for the United Kingdom, and there are now six more under charter. The bulk of these cargoes was secured inland prior to the upward flight now recorded. As customary in war times, many farmers refuse to market their grain. There are, however, some more needy than others that are now disposed to sell at the high rates now ruling. We therefore note the purchase of 1,000 tons choice at $2; 1,000 tons, medium quality, in lots at $1 90@1 95. Early in the period under review, 500 tons milling were secured at $1 82½@1 85. date, ruling rates are $1 75@2 ₱ ctl. At the close, 400 tons sold to arrive within 30 days at $1 90.

BARLEY—Holders evince considerable firmness in view of the large stock of old and abundant crop of new. Receipts are becoming more liberal, yet we lack an export market. Sales of 5,000 sks at $1 17½@1 20; also a few small parcels of choice Brewing at $1 22½@1 25.

OATS—The market lacks animation for want of an export demand. Arrivals of new crop are becoming more free, and are of good quality. Sales during the week, in lots, of 4,000 sks within the range of $1 65@1 90 ₱ ctl.

CORN—In the absence of reported sales, prices are nominal, say $1 37½@1 50 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Is called for, with small sales at 2½c ₱ ℔.

FLAXSEED—Millmen offer 3½c ₱ ℔ for the new crop.

BRAN—The supply is meagre, and with an active demand. Holders have advanced rates to $22 50@24, with a rising tendency.

HAY—The crop was very large; many farmers, fearing blasted Wheat crops, cut their growing grain to that extent as to glut the market and cause low prices to prevail. Cargo sales at $9@12 50 ₱ ton. Extra choice held at $14.

POTATOES—Receipts are liberal, causing a decline in rates, which we quote at 90c@$1 20. Sweet Carolinas are more plentiful, selling at 3½@4c ₱ ℔.

ONIONS—The supply is free at 75@85c ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Stock large and prices nominal, say 8@12½c; Eastern jobbing at 25c.

WOOL—The steamship Colorado, for Panama, carried en route for New York 1,121 bales, weighing 564,588 ℔s. Stock here very small, pending the arrival of the Fall clip. The 68 bales Hawaiian, per Comet, was in transit, and went East in bond, and is not included in the above data. We quote Oregon fleece, 24@25c; other kinds, 17½@20c; Burry, 13@15c.

HIDES—The market is slack. We quote Mexican and and other foreign Dry at 14½@15c; Slaughterers' stock, 14@17c.

TALLOW—The offerings are free, quotable at 8½@9½c, according to quality and package.

BEANS—Upwards of 2,000 sks various kinds sold to the trade at a trifle under 2c ₱ ℔. Jobbing rates 2½@3c ₱ ℔.

CATTLE—The market is more active. Our quotations given below mark the highest prices now paid, and at those rates there is little demand. Slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, first quality, 6@10c; Sheep, 6@6½c; Lambs, 6@7c; Calves, 8@10c ₱ ℔. Pork on foot in fair supply, selling at 6½@7½c ₱ ℔; ditto, dressed, 9½@10c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is in little better demand. Fresh, in rolls, 25@32½c; choice, in kegs, 27½@30c ₱ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply—California, new, 10@15c. Eggs are in better demand—fresh California, 40@42½c; Oregon, 33@35c ₱ doz. The last steamer brought 8,000 doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-℔ tins, 16c; Oregon, 16½@17c, according to package.

POULTRY—The market is well-stocked, and prices rule low. We quote Spring Chickens, $3 50@5; Hens and Roosters, $6@8; Ducks, tame, $5@6 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 20@22½c ₱ ℔; Hare, $2@3 ₱ doz; Doves, 75@87½c ₱ dozen; Venison, 10@12½c.

FRUIT—The market is copiously supplied with Peaches, Plums, Blackberries, etc. The Raspberry crop proved a decided failure this year. The demand is good for all seasonable varieties, and what are not sold promptly upon the day of arrival are generally picked up by dealers for Canning purposes, at prices that will cover expenses. Grapes are becoming quite plenty. A. Lusk & Co., of the Pacific Fruit Market, furnish the following data: Apples—Red Astrachan, $1 50@2; Red June, $1 25@1 50; Early Harvest, 50c@$1; Cooking, 50@75c—each ₱ box of 50 ℔s. Pears—Dearborn Seedling, $2@2 50; Bloodgood, $2@2 50 ₱ box. Cherries, choice, 25@30c; do, common, 10@15c ₱ ℔. Apricots, 5@6c ₱ ℔. California Figs—Black, 6@8c; White, 5@6c ₱ ℔. Plums—Cherry, 5@6c; Peach, 6@8c ₱ ℔; Purple Duane, $1 50; Green Gage, $1 ₱ basket, or 3c ₱ ℔. Prunes—German, 12½@15; French, 8@10c ₱ ℔. Strawberries, 5@8c; Raspberries, 15@20c; Gooseberries, scarce; Blackberries, 8@10c; Red Currants, 10@12½c ₱ ℔. Oranges—Los Angeles, $40@45 ₱ M; Tahiti, $30@35 ₱ M. Lemons—Malaga and Sicily, $8 ₱ 100, $16 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $50 ₱ M. Limes, $10@15 ₱ M. Bananas, $3 ₱ bunch. Pineapples, $7@9 ₱ doz. Coccoanuts, $12 50 ₱ 100. Canteopes, $2@3 ₱ dozen. Watermelons, $8@15 ₱ 100.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

For the Week Ending Friday Morning, July 22d, 1870.

The European war news which has reached this coast during the past week has occasioned considerable depression in commercial circles, unsettling values for the nonce, creating quite a lull in many departments of trade, and rendering quotations of leading staples more or less nominal. Our Wheat staple is higher, causing some speculation in Flour. Ship-owners are also demanding enhanced rates for their vessels, with a fair prospect of obtaining remunerating figures ere long, though at this writing English orders for Breadstuff cannot be executed at anything like the rates now being demanded. Telegraphic advices from Washington announce the final passage of the Tariff Act, but the full text of the bill is not yet forthcoming; sufficient, however, is known to those most deeply interested, to warrant a few operations; but the announcement that the law is inoperative before the 1st of January, 1871, gives abundant time and opportunity for all to participate in its benefits. The execution of a French Government order for 2,000 tons Coal, for the fleet at Tahiti, is noteworthy—the fine American ship Ellen Munroe being chartered for the purpose at full rates.

Steamer Continental sailed on the 20th inst., for Mexico, carrying 1,422 flasks Quicksilver, 223 bbls Flour, 219 sacks Coffee, together with a large quantity of assorted merchandise, valued at over $91,000—being the largest cargo taken since January of this year.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—There is no life in this department of trade; it is, at best, the dullest season of the year. Stocks are liberal and prices low. It is thought that the demand for Plows will be active during the coming season.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Up to this date operators have had control of the market, making free sale of standard Grain Sacks at enhanced rates. Included in their purchases to arrive were several large invoices per ship Iron Crown, now out about 175 days. These goods were sold at 13¼c, conditioned that they arrive on or before August 1st. Without this stock, the combination have the promise of a profitable venture. With it, there will be considerable surplus, and should the vessel arrive after the expiration of the time specified, the combination will be broken. As it now is, the demand is good for 22x36 at 14@15c in lots, according to quantity. There are no Imitation Gunnies in first hands—a moderate supply would sell at 15@17½c. Cotton Flour Sacks are in better request—we quote Hfs at 15@16c; Qrs, 8¾@9c. Hessians, 40-inch, are in request at 10¼c per yard. At the close, 100 bales 22x36 Burlaps sold at 14c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: cs 5,782.

We remark lessened public offerings, the trade importing better assortments and the market free of old stock, the debris of Eastern manufactures. Altogether the local trade is healthful, giving encouragement to city factories, as well as to importing dealers of fine stock.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—All descriptions are higher, by reason of the advance in Flour. We now quote Pilot, 5c; Medium and Navy, 4½@4c; other kinds in proportion.

BRICKS—We are not aware of any transactions of magnitude. The supply of English Fire is equal to a year's consumption. We quote Cowen's and other brands at $40@45 ₱ M. Patent Bath, 50@55c ₱ doz; ordinary quality California House, $10@11 50 ₱ M.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Lumber, Eastern, pcs, 56,072 ft 5,000; Domestic, ft 126,493,604; Foreign, pcs 754; Sash, bdls 1,020; Doors, no 1,476; Blinds, pkgs 697.

Considerable efforts are making by Mill-men and Lumber-dealers generally to curtail production, thereby reducing the volume of supply about one-half for a series of months; but thus far all efforts to combine interests have been unavailing. At present, stocks of all kinds are large, and for a year or more the business has been unprofitable. Encouraged by the receipt of considerable orders for Redwood Ties, from Central America, the business was soon overdone and dealers are now forced to carry over heavy stocks, not finding any sale therefor. The price asked for No. 1 Ties is 30c; other sorts, 15@25c. The last cargo sales of Redwood Lumber coming to our knowledge were at $14@26 ₱ M. Laths and Shingles are the turn dearer, without important transactions. We continue to quote cargo prices for export, delivered at mill ports, at $10@11 for Rough; $18@19 for Flooring, ₱ M.

CANDLES—Imports from January 1st to July 15th: bxs 86,227.

There is no special demand for Adamantines. The old stock is yet burdensome, and holders anxious to realize. On the contrary, purchasers show no disposition to buy beyond trade wants, though it is well known that round parcels of Adamantine, old stock, can be secured at very low rates, in order to close consignments. Grant's and Schmidt's correspond in quality with San Francisco Company and Judson's—say 17@16c, respectively. Emery's, Rope's, Werk's, Gross & Co.'s, etc., may be quoted within the range of 14@16c; Spear & Co's, a new brand, is now being introduced to the trade. Harkness' Patent Wax are selling to the jobbers at 20½c; Slocum's Sperm, 27½c; Paraffine Wax, 28c; Leonard's Patent, 42½c.

CEMENT AND PLASTER—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Cement, bbls 22,549; Plaster, bbls 8,855.

Rosendale Cement, Hoffman's, is offered at $2 75@3 ₱ bbl. Lawrenceville can be bought at $2 50. California, Benicia Company, is selling at $3. Plaster is jobbing at $3 50.

COAL—Imports from January 1st to July 15th:

Anthracite, tons	7,760	English, tons	7,338
Australian, tons	38,184	Cumberland, cks	5,094
Bellingham Bay, tons	9,100	tons	4,012
Coos Bay, tons	9,579	Vancouver Isl'd, tons	5,764
Chile, tons	6,313	Mt. Diablo, tons (6 mos)	65,795

The market is glutted with Australian, and other Bituminous; last cargo sales of the former, $9. The appearance of a French buyer for the fleet, at Tahiti, caused a temporary flurry in the market, but when it transpired that the order was but for 2,000 tons, to go forward per Ellen Munroe, holders eased up. Sales include 270 tons Anthracite, ex Ellen Munroe, and 1,800 tons Australian, Welch and West Hartley, all for export, private. Cumberland, being in moderate supply, (none in first hands,) is held higher.

COFFEE—Imports from January 1st to July 15th: Central American, ℔s 3,144,664; sks 5,270; Hawaiian, ℔s 72,888; sks 2; Rio, ℔s 647,254; Mocha, ℔s 1,945.

Small sales of Central American old crop continue to be made, in lots to the trade, at 19c. Recent arrivals of the new crop from Costa Rica, are not offered at present, being held above current rates. Stocks are waning, giving holders increased confidence in the future. It is said that under the recently revised tariff, to go into effect upon Jan. 1st, 1871, that the duty is reduced from 5c to 3c ₱ ℔.

CORDAGE—Imports from January 1st to July 15th: coils 6,764, pkgs 2,504; bales 33.

There is no change to note in current quotations. The local factory continues to demand 18½@20c.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC—We are advised of a single speculative purchase of 40,000 taels of Chinese Opium upon terms reserved. It is evidently occasioned by the recent changes in the tariff, details of which are not yet known to the public, the full text not being received on this coast. Caustic Soda has been dealt in to some extent, which has occasioned a slight advance, the bulk of the stock being well concentrated. The wholesale jobbing trade is light for the season. Importers complain bitterly of dull times. Local factories continue to furnish free supplies of Acids, Chemicals, etc, thus interfering with imports and keeping down prices.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.—There is a manifest pause in trade circles, few operations of magnitude transpiring. Stocks are liberal, with constant additions overland and via Panama.

FRENCH GOODS—Importers generally are exacting enhanced rates, but buyers are indifferent purchasers. Sardines are in light stock, and being well concentrated, holders are enabled to obtain higher figures for small parcels. We note recent sales of 500 bxs Castile Soap at 11½c, 90 days. The new Tariff bill recently passed goes into operation on the 1st January, 1871. Duties upon case Wines, including Champagne, are said to have been materially advanced. We wait receipt of an official copy of the bill before stating the changes made. Vermouth is held at enhanced rates.

FISH—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Salmon, bbls 1,064, hf bbls 1,948, cs 7,403, pkgs 492; Cod, cs 129; Mackerel, hf bbls 2,775, kits 15,701; Herring, cks 19, cs 325; Tongues and Sounds, kits 494.

The schr L. P. Foster, from Ounalaska, has arrived with 3,500 Cod, being the first arrival of the spring fleet, the returns quite unremunerative. The Flying Mist, 36 days from Kodiac, was entirely unsuccessful in her cruise for Halibut, returning empty, not succeeding in finding a fishing ground. Eastern Smoked Halibut are in excessive supply; late receipts overland were received in a perishing condition, worthless. An invoice of 400 kits Mackerel received this week overland, and by same route we are in constant receipt of various kinds and parcels of Dry and Preserved Fish, which we quote thus: Extra Mess Mackerel, in kits, $3 50; No. 1, do, $3 00; No. 2, do, $2 75; [illegible] and 2 respectively; Dry Pollock, 3½c; Desiccated Cod, 12½@15c; Eastern Dry, do, 11@12c; Smoked Halibut [illegible] perior, 17½c; Pacific Smoked Salmon, [illegible] advices are favorable to a large [illegible] ent season, and it is probable that [illegible] others, will put up an increased supply [illegible] tion. We quote 1 and 4 [illegible] crop Salmon, in bbls has been sold as low as [illegible] which by a marked decline from [illegible] At auction, 40½ bbls [illegible] Mackerel, ex National, sold at $3 11½@7 [illegible]

FRUITS, SAUCES, ETC.—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Apples, Dried, hf bbls 2,150; Nuts, bbls 56, sks 2,385, cs 264, frails 100; Raisins, bxs 14,550, hf bxs 4,800, qr bxs 7,900, ⅛-bxs 7,200; Lemons, bxs 336, hf bxs 300; Other kinds, cs 60,160, cks 412, kegs 3,019, pkgs 671.

The average monthly sale of Layer Raisins is about 1,500 bxs; the present price in lots of 100 bxs to the trade is $4 25, $4 50@4 75 for whole, hf and qr bxs respectively. During the week we have received overland, from New York, 183 cs Hungarian Prunes, which have been sold—quotable at 16½c. We have also received via Panama two invoices of Prunes in casks; these we quote at 14@16c for old and new. The general market is inactive. Oregon Dried Apples sell at 5½c. The Orange supply is fair for the season. Lemons and Limes are less plentiful. The trade in Almonds, Walnuts, Figs, etc., is in few hands, feeding the market as occasion requires. Oysters are in good stock, with jobbing sales within the range of $2 62½@3 ₱ doz for McMurray's, Field's, Kensett's, Lebrun's, Meyers', Brinckley's, Schoenberg's, etc. Clams, Lobsters, etc. are scarce and wanted, including Chicken, Turkey, etc. Our local packers supply the market with Pie-Fruits, etc.

GUNNY BAGS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th; bales 299.

There is no stock here in first hands, and the limited supply remaining is for the most part controlled by a single house, now jobbing the same at 23@25c for double and single sewed.

GUNPOWDER—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Eastern, kegs 4,628, cs 1,343, pkgs 501; California, kegs 50,145, cs 1,295.

The California supply continues to control the market, selling at $2 50 for blasting. Hazard's and Dupont's Eastern can be purchased upon more advantageous terms, say $2 25.

MATCHES—Imports from Jan 1st to July 15th: cs 751.

The market is well stocked with New York and Eastern Parlor, selling by regular agents at $3 25@3 50, less the customary discount to the trade. California brands sell at $2 ₱ gross.

MATTING—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: bales 82, rolls 3,478.

There is but a limited inquiry for Chinese of any description, and prices therefore largely nominal.

METALS—The trade is liberally supplied with all descriptions of Iron, Steel, Lead, Copper, etc. Business, to say the least, is slack, dealers complaining bitterly for want of demand. Our stock of Pig Iron is excessive, by some said to be equal to a two years' supply. We note small sales of Scotch at $30@31, yet no round parcels could be placed better than $27 50. The lessened demand for Iron Fronts to buildings, stores, etc., is the chief cause for the present depression.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: bbls 202.

There is no Hawaiian Molasses in first hands; prices are, therefore, nominal. Our Sugar refiners continue to supply the trade to the full extent required, thus keeping rates quite uniform—say 85@80c and 77½c for kegs, hf bbls and bbls, respectively.

NAVAL STORES—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Pitch, bbls 829; Rosin, bbls 4,666; Tar, bbls 216; Oakum, bales 1,085.

Stocks of Eastern are free, and ship-chandlers well supplied with assorted goods, which they are selling as occasion offers at low rates. Importers complain of difficulty in making sales at prices at all satisfactory. We quote Rosin at $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl, the latter rate for Eastern Pale. There is no Spirits Turpentine in first hands.

NAILS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: kegs, 53,619 bxs, 826.

The stoppage of the Nail factories at the East, and the small stock on hand there, here, and on the way here, has compelled an advance in price in all markets. Here, the "Hardware Board of Trade," on the 18th inst., placed Nails at $6 ₱ keg. This is the jobbing price. Importers do not advise us of any considerable sales, though demanding enhanced rates.

OILS—The market continues to be poorly supplied with Whale and Sperm; prices therefore more or less nominal. Polar is quotable at 80c in jobbing lots. We quote Coast Whale at 45c. The consumption of lubricating oils upon this coast is large. We quote China Nut at $1 07½@1 10; Lard, $1 55@1 60; Linseed, at the Pacific Oil Mills, is furnished to the trade at $1 05@1 10, for lots of 50 bbls; $1 10@1 15 for 25 bbl lots, which rates are said to be less than it can be imported. The same establishment is now furnishing Castor Oil of superior quality at $2@2 25 ₱ gall.

OILS—Imports from Jan 1st to July 15th:

China, bxs	10,783	Linseed, cs	168
Coal, cs	29,111	Olive, cs	12,028
Castor, cs	830	Cocoa, cks	28
Lard, cs	3,911	Sperm, bbls	2
bbls	501	Whale, bbls	502
Linseed, bbls	517	Various, bbls	93
drums	1,319	Various, cks	3
hhds	169		

The local dairy supply, both of Butter and Cheese, is far in excess of general expectation, and so long as choice fresh roll Butter is obtainable, consumers will buy it to the exclusion of best Eastern.

PETROLEUM—The stock of Devoe's is large, selling at 42½c; outside brands, 40@41c; Downer's, 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th:

Bacon, Oregon, pkgs	3,417	Cheese, pkgs	140
Beef, Oregon, bbls	66	bxs	1,726
Butter, Eastern, frks	447	cks	13
Oregon, pkgs	1,208	Hams, East & Fgn, pkgs	43
Pork, Oregon, bbls	2,345	Oregon, pkgs	522
Eastern, hf bbls	67	Lard, Oregon, pkgs	1,073

There is a lessened supply of Oregon meats, and the impression is becoming quite general that the bulk of her supplies have been marketed. This should strengthen prices of our local packers, but it does not, owing to a light trade requirement and a more free supply of hogs selling at lessened rates. Lard keeps steady, while barreled meats are slow of sale. Eastern Butter continues to be ignored; the stock of old and new is stated at 6,500 firkins, and for which there is no demand and prices low and nominal. Invoices have been offered at 20c, but even that figure would not influence buyers even to look at it. "Do not want it—no call for it—could not sell it at any price." This state of things is discouraging to importers, who begin to entertain fears that the quantity already here will be at least double the amount that will be required, even at the heel of the season, and thus compelling holders to carry over the stock until finally sold for grease.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD—The Oregon supply appears measurably to have ceased, leaving no stock in first hands. The local deliveries are however more free, and the rates a shade easier to the buyer. We quote all three articles at 15@16½c. Sugar-cured meats, Duffield's Chicago, and other approved brands, command 24@25c for Hams, and 20@22½c for Bacon.

BEEF AND PORK—The jobbing demand is fair for all descriptions. We quote Mess Beef at $15@20; Pork, clear and extra clear, $28@30; Mess, $25@26; Prime, $22 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC—An importer reports a closing out sale of his entire stock of Eastern, say 105 firkins choice, in the three lots, at an average price of 22½c. Thus far the demand for this description is in little lots of five or ten firkins—regular peddling business—and at rates that will not begin to cover cost. California roll butter continues in good supply within the range of 25@35c as extremes; the bulk of sales 27½@32½c. Cheese comes forward very freely and stock accumulates; prices both low and nominal. Eggs are scarce and wanted. At the close 75 fkns new Eastern, received by rail, sold at 20c.

PULU—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: bales 534.

In the absence of reported sales, we regard markets as altogether nominal.

QUICKSILVER—The receipts for the six months of the current year were 16,550 flasks, against 17,800 same time in 1869: while our exports for the same period were 8,555 flasks in 1870, against 14,447 same in 1869. Present price 65c, against 60c a year ago. The local consumption of the Pacific slope, not including Mexico, approximates 1,000 flasks monthly. The Continental, for Mexican ports, carried 1,422 flks.

RICE—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: China, ℔s 9,129,491; mats 28,096; Hawaiian, ℔s 138,728; Central American, ℔s 293,580.

There continues to be a good healthy trade in progress, but no round purchases are reported. The general tendency of the market is upwards. We quote China at 6@6¾c; Siam, 5¾c; Patna, 6¼c; Table, 7@8c.

SALT—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: tons 4,428, sks 19,202.

Supplies of all descriptions are liberal, and in the absence of any important transactions we quote California Bay at $8@10 for ordinary, and for choice $12 50@15; Carmen Island, $14@15; Liverpool, $20@22 50.

SOAP—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: bxs 46,983.

The resident agent of Colgate's, New York, advertises to sell Toilet at "cost." We quote Pale at 9c; C. O., 11½c; other brands New York and Philadelphia rule at 6@8½c; California brands, Oleine, Pale and C. O., 5@9c ₱ ℔, according to brand and quality. Castile is nominal at 11@12½c. At auction 406 bxs sold, as is, at $8 67½@9 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: cs 248, pkgs 583.

The import of 126 bales Black Pepper, ex steamer, sold in lots private, quotable at 32½c. It is said that the new tariff bill, to go into operation January 1st, 1871, reduces the duty upon Cassia from 20 to 10c ₱ ℔; Cinnamon, 30 to 20c; Cloves, 20 to 5c; Nutmegs, 50 to 20c; Pepper, 15 to 5c ₱ ℔. The stock of Cassia, Cloves, and Nutmegs is fair for the season and prices as heretofore. The rates for Ground Spices at the factory of J. A. Folger & Co. are as follows: Allspice, $1 25 ₱ doz; Cassia, $1 87½; Cloves, $1 50; Mustard, Ginger, and Pepper, each, $1 25 per doz.

STARCH—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: bxs 13,849, hf bxs 1,060, qr bxs 9,400, crates 4,625.

We continue to draw our leading supplies from the East, Kingsford and Duryea supplying the trade with every description at low prices—having recently reduced their rates 5@2½ per cent. to the trade, respectively.

SUGAR—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: Eastern, bbls 1,110; Hawaiian, ℔s 6,715,506, pkgs 8,203; Peruvian, ℔s 5,487,597; China, ℔s 515,483, pks 1,000; Tahitian, ℔ 74,179; Manila, 2,149,411; Batavia, ℔s 4,414,462; Mexican, ℔s 60,147, pkgs 98; Central American, ℔s 1,176,405.

The full text of the new tariff bill has not yet been received upon this coast. It however does not go into operation until the 1st of January, 1871. It is said that the provisions of the bill are largely in the interest of the refiners, and will operate very prejudicially to the Hawaiian and other planters using centrifugals, occasioning a complete revolution in the mode of manufacture, compelling them to market lower grades of Sugars than heretofore—thus giving our refiners a larger scope for manufacturing Yellow C. and Coffee Sugars. The result will be to deprive us of a considerable portion of the Hawaiian product, forcing the islanders to look to Australia for a market for their grocery grades. The California Refinery has purchased 150,000 ℔s Peruvian Raws upon terms withheld. The market for Refined is quiet; the deliveries from the various refineries is at present limited. We quote Circle A Crushed at 14c; Yellow C and Coffees, 11½c; other grades of White refined, 13¾@14¼c.

Since the above was placed in type, we have seen a private letter from Washington giving details of the new tariff bill, from which we gather that the centrifugal clause was stricken out, and the bill passed with the following provisions, to go into operation Jan. 1, 1871: Melado, 1½c; No. 7 and under, 1¾c; over 7 and under No. 10, 2c; over 10 and under No. 13, 2¼c; over 13 and under No. 16, 2¾c; over 16 and under No. 20, 3¼c; over 20, Dutch standard; Refined, 4c ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: China, ℔s 352,475, pkgs 1,985; Japan, ℔s 774,000, pkgs 7,426.

There continues a good steady trade requirement for Japans, with sales of several hundred cases of 5 and 10 ℔ caddies at 70@75c. Shipments by rail continue to go overland almost daily, in response to interior orders. The duty under the new tariff is to be reduced from 25 to 15c ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: cs 2,478 bales 1,705, pkgs 2,426, hhd 7, bbls 25.

There is a good demand for new crop, Virginia manufacture, at rates heretofore current, say 65@75c for Navy, including hf ℔s. Pounds, 70@80c, the latter for extra choice. Connecticut Leaf sells at 20@50c.

WASHING POWDER—The success attending the Standard Soap Company's superior compound has stimulated some half-dozen other establishments to imitate their brand, offering to sell at less rates. We quote the genuine article at $15 ₱ gross.

YEAST POWDERS—Imports from Jan. 1st to July 15th: cs 2,286.

The resident agent of Preston & Merrill's, Boston, has reduced his price to jobbers to $22 50. Donnelly & Co. adhere to $20, white's, Boyd's, Carrington's, and Lavery's Snow Flake rule from $20 upwards.

According to a report of the Board of Trade, just published, the manufactures of Cincinnati for the year 1869 amount to $119,140,000. Of this, clothing is over $11,000,000; furniture nearly $6,000,000; provisions, $12,200,000; stoves and hollowware, $2,400,000; oils, soaps, and candles, nearly $8,000,000; liquors, $15,000,000.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. Channing Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Article	Price
Bread.	
Pilot, ₱ ℔	— @— 5
Navy	— @— 4
Crackers in tins	— @— 9
Soda Biscuit	— @— 10
Cakes in tins	— 10 @— 11
Candles.	
Sperm, ₱ ℔	— 27½@— 30
do Patent	— @— 35
Adamantine	— 14 @— 17½
Cement, etc.	
Rosendale	— @ 2 —
Plaster, Calc'd	3 25 @ 3 75
Cigars.	
Havana	110 — @165 —
Cal'a Havana	35 — @150 —
Conn. do	45 — @ 60 —
Manila	— @ 60 —
Coal.	
Australian	— @ 9 —
Bell'ham Bay	8 75 @ 9 —
California	— @ 8 50
Coos Bay	8 75 @ 9 —
Cumberl'd, cks	17 — @18 —
Lehigh	10 50 @11 —
Liverpool	— @12 —
Pittston, ton	11 — @— —
Scranton	11 — @— —
Scotch	12 50 @— —
Vancouver Isl	11 — @— —
Coffee.	
Costa Rica	— @— 19
Guatemala	— @— 18½
Java, O.G. ₱ ℔	— 23 @— —
Kona, green	— 18 @— —
Manila	— 18 @— 18
Rio	— 19 @— 19½
Cordage.	
Manila, S. B.	— 18½@— 20
Manila, Cal	— 18½@— 20
Manila made	— @— 18
Tarred Cordage	— 18 @— 20
Bolt Rope	— @— 18
Bale Rope	— @— 18
Cotton Twine	— 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine	— 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.	
Alum	— 4 @— 5
Balsam Cop	1 — @ 1 25
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ ℔	— 5¾@— 6
Borax, refined	— 35 @— 38
Brimstone, Am. roll	— 3¾@— 4
do California	— 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 75 @— —
do California	2 50 @— —
Do Baker's	— 35 @— —
Cream Tartar	— 35 @— 40
Copperas	— 2½@— 3
Epsom Salts	— 4 @— 5
Hydro Potass	4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid	— 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish	12 50 @13 —
Opium, China, ₱ 10 taels	15 — @15 50
Oil, Annis	3 50 @ 4 —
Sal Soda	— 2½@— 2¾
Saleratus, ₱ ℔	— 8 @— —
Soda Ash	— 3½@— 4
Soda Caustic	— @— 6
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	— 20 @— 25
Do crude	— 13 @— 15
Sugar of Lead	— 40 @— 45
Sulphur, flour	— 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid	— 3 @— 6
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz	2 15 @ 2 20
Tart. Acid, ₱ ℔	— 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue	— 10 @— 15
Corks, ₱ 1,000	4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods.	
DOMESTIC.	
Drills, bro. 30in	— 15 @— 16
do blc'd 28in	— 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28in	— 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36in	— 13½@— 14½
Do do, med. 36in	— 12½@— 13½
Do light, 36 in	— 8½@— 9½
Do blc'd, ⅞ light	— 8½@— 9
Do 7-8	— 9½@— 10½
Do 4-4 fine	— 13 @— 21
Do 5-4	— 19 @— 22
Do 6-4	— 24 @— 27
Do 8-4	— 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4	— 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g, br'n 30in	— 9 @— 10½
Apron and Furniture Check	— 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @— 20
Cottonades	— 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28in	— 18 @— 28
do light, 27in	— 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @— 18
Do light, 27 in	— 11½@— 13
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos	— 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36in	— 18 @— 30
do do 30in	— 16 @— 30
do do 28in	— 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10	— 49 @— 28
do 1-0 to 12-0	— 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28in	— 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.	
Drills, blc'd, 25in	— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 28 in	— 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26in	— 25 @— 40
Denims, 28 in	— 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4	— 50 @— 75
Do do Linen, 7-4@8-4	— 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	— 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian	— — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch	— — @— 9
do 40 inch	— — @— 10
do 60 inch	— 14½@— 15
Print, 32 in, Eng	— 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36in	— 13 @— 14
do do 30in	— 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4	— 20 @— 35
do Russia	— 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 0, ₱ bolt	9 — @14 —
CLOTHING.	
Oregon Cassim's	— 75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ₱ doz	10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do	14 — @18 —
California do	15 50 @25 20
Hickory Shirts	5 — @12 —
Check Linen do	6 — @13 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants	21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do	36 — @60 —
Overalls	7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets	3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do	4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color	1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.	
Cod, dry, ₱ ℔	— 9½@— 12½
Mackerel, No 1, ₱ hf bbl	14 — @15 —
Do No 1, ₱ kitt	3 75 @— —
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	— 4½@— 5½
Do smoked	— 8 @— —
Flour.	
Alviso Mills	5 50 @ 6 50
Commer'l Mills	5 50 @ 6 50
Golden Gate	5 50 @ 6 50
Golden Age	5 50 @ 6 50
National Mills	5 50 @ 6 50
Oregon	5 50 @ 6 50
Stockton City	5 50 @ 6 50
Santa Clara	5 50 @ 6 50
French Conserves.	
Fruits in Syrup	8 — @10 —
Vinegar	— 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx	— — @ 3 10
Sardines, qr bx	— — @ 2 10
Fruits and Preserves.	
Apples, Dried	— 5½@— 6
Peaches, Dried	— 10 @— 12
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ ℔	— — @— —
Do new	— 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n	— 14 @— 16
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	4 25 @ 4 50
Currants, Zante	— 12 @— 14½
Citron	— 35 @— —
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ ℔	— 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc	— 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts	— 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal	— 8 @— 10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₱ case	6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	3 25 @ 3 50
Do English	— — @ 4 —
Fresh Cranberries, ₱ gallon	— 50 @— 65
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins	4 50 @ 4 75
Honey, 2-℔ tins	3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn	3 — @ 3 25
Green Peas	— — @ 3 —
Oysters	2 75 @ 3 25
Clams	3 25 @— —
Lobster, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @— —
Turkey, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @ 4 —
Chicken	4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts	2 50 @— —
do hf gal	4 — @ 4 50
Cucumbers, kgs, ₱ gallon	— 45 @— 50
Grain.	
Wheat, Cal	1 85 @ 2 —
do Oregon	1 90 @ 2 —
Barley, brewing	1 15 @ 1 25
do feed	1 10 @— —
Oats, California	1 50 @ 1 80
Corn, White	1 40 @ 1 50
do Yellow	1 40 @ 1 50
Peas, Split	— 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos	— 2½@— 3
do White	— 3 @— —
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— — @— 25
In bundles	— — @— 20
Cheekun's	— — @— 22
Gunpowder.	
Cal. Blasting	— — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ₱ keg	— — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do	— — @ 2 25
CANISTER.	
Haz. K R P. ₱ ℔	— — @— 50
do Electric	— — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport	— — @— 75
Dupont, F F F G	— — @— 50
Hardware.	
Hunt's Axes, ₱ dozen	16 — @17 —
Do Handled	17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels	11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₱ ℔	— 6 @— —
do Wrought	— 7 @— —
Hay.	
California ₱ ton	9 — @14 —
Hides.	
Dry, ₱ ℔	— 12 @— 17
Green Salted	— 7½@— 8
Hops.	
Eastern, 1869	— 25 @— 30
California, 1869	— 8 @— 15
Lime.	
California	2 — @ 2 25
Leather.	
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₱ ℔	— 22 @— 26
Harness Oak	— 28 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned	— 26 @— 30
Skirting, Oak	— 32 @— 37½
Do Fir Tanned	— 30 @— 33
Bridle, Oak, ₱ side	3 75 @ 6 —
Do Fir Tanned	2 @ 4 —
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ ℔	— 90 @ 1 —
Do Fir Tanned	— 80 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₱ ℔	— 45 @— 55
Do Fir Tanned	— 35 @— 50
Wax Leather, ₱ foot	— 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned	— 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ₱ dozen	2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.	
Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M	— — @14 —
Puget Sound do	— — @14 —
Redw'd Boards	— — @17 —
Redwood Floor	— — @24 —
do Fencing	20 — @22 —
Port Orford Cedar	45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber	70 — @— —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	60 — @75 —
Shingles, Redw	2 50 @ 3 —
Laths, Cal	3 50 @ 3 75
Matches.	
Parlor	3 25 @ 3 50
Eureka and Cal	2 — @ 2 25
Matting.	
China, 4-4	4 50 @ 5 —
China 5-4	6 50 @ 7 —
China, 6-4	7 50 @ 8 —
Metals.	
IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	31 — @32 —
Am. White Pig	28 — @30 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₱ ℔	— 3½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₱ ℔	— 3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4	— 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 9	— 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13	— 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20	— 5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27	— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.	
Sheathing, ₱ ℔	— 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old	— — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell	— 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow	— — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails	— 20 @— 21
Do Bolts	— 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX, ₱ box	— — @13 —
Plates, I C Char	10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates	— — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs	— — @— 42
STEEL.	
English Cast Steel, ₱ ℔	— 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.	
Per ℔	— — @— 65
For export	— — @— —
ZINC.	
Sheets, ₱ ℔	— 10 @— —
LEAD.	
Pig, ₱ ℔	— 7 @— 8
Pipe	— 10 @— 11
Bar	— 9 @— 10
Molasses and Syrups.	
Molasses, Hawaiian	— — @— 22½
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs	— 85 @— —
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs	— 85 @— —
Do hf bbls	— 80 @— —
Do bbls	— 77½@— —
Naval Stores.	
Pitch, ₱ bbl	— — @ 4 —
Tar, ₱ bbl	4 50 @ 6 —
Rosin	4 50 @ 6 —
Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 ℔s	5 — @ 5 50
Anchors, ₱ ℔	— — @ 9 —
Chains and Cables, ₱ ℔	7 — @ 8 —
Oil.	
Olive Plagniol	— — @ 5 50
do Posseli	— — @ 4 75
do Bacigalupi	— — @ 4 75
Linseed, boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
China Nut, in cs	1 07½@ 1 10
Sperm, crude	1 40 @ 1 50
do bleached	1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale	— 45 @— 50
Polar, crude	— 80 @— 85
Lard	1 55 @ 1 60
Coal, Refined	— 40 @— —
Downer's	— — @— 52½
Devoe's Brill'nt	— 42½@— —
Paints.	
Lead, Red American, ₱ ℔	— 10 @— 12
Lead, White Am pure, in oil	— 8 @— 13
Litharge	— 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	— 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground	— 4½@— 5
Venetian Red	— 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com	— 75 @ 1 —
Whiting	— 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.	
Bright, ₱ gall	— 60 @— 75
Copal	2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars	5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	15 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ₱ bbl	20 — @25 —
Pork, X clear, ₱ bbl	27 — @28 —
Pork, do hf bbl	— — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls	24 — @25 —
Do do hf bbls	— — @13 —
Pork, Prime, ₱ bbl	— — @22 50
Hams, in brine	— 12½@— —
Hams, domestic	— 16 @— 17
Bacon, domestic	— 16 @— 16½
Lard, 10-℔ tins	— 15 @— 16
Lard, in bbls	— 15 @— 16
Butter, Eastern	— 20 @— 25
Butter, Inferior	— 15 @— 18
Butter, Cal	— 22½@— 35
Butter, Oregon	— 15 @— 20
Cheese, Califor	— 12½@— 16
Potatoes.	
Cal., ₱ ℔	— ¾@— 1
Do Sweet	— 3 @— 3½
Pulu.	
Hawaiian, ₱ ℔	— 8 @— —
Rice.	
China, No 1	— 6½@— 6¾
China, No 2	— — @— 6½
Patna, No 1 cl'd	— — @— 6¼
Hawaiian	— 7½@— —
Salt.	
Liverp'l Coarse, ₱ ton	22 50 @— —
Do Stoved	25 — @— —
Carmen Island	15 — @16 —
Cal. Bay, ₱ ton	8 — @15 —
Sauces, etc.	
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ₱ doz	6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts	4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints	— — @ 3 50
Tomato Catsup, pints	— — @ 1 25
Do do qts	— — @ —
Capers, pts	— — @ 2 50
Shot.	
Cal's, ₱ bag	2 50 @— —
Tatham's	2 50 @— —
Foreign	2 25 @— —
Soap.	
Castile, ₱ ℔	— 11 @— —
Chemical Olive	— 6 @— 7½
Standard Cal'a	— 7 @— 7½
Colgate's Pale	— — @— 9½
Do Chem. Olive	— — @— 11
California Pale	— 5½@— 6½
Spices.	
Cloves	— 32½@— 35
Cassia, ₱ ℔	— — @— 47½
Nutmegs, ₱ ℔	— — @ 1 15
Pepper, Grain	— 32½@— —
Pimento	— 18 @— 20
Mustard, Cal'a, in ¼-℔ glass	1 25 @ 1 30
Do English do	2 50 @ 3 —
French	2 — @ 2 25
Starch.	
Glenfield, Pat'nt	— 16 @— 16½
Kingsford's	— 10½@— 11
Corn	— 13½@— 14
Duryea's	— 10½@— —
Osceola	— 10 @— —
Pearl	— 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.	
Bbls, ₱ gallon	— — @— 55
Cases, Eastern	— 57½@— 60
Sugar.	
China	— 9 @— 12½
Hawaiian	— 9 @— 11½
Do No 2	— 7 @— 8
Cent'l America	— 8 @— —
Peruvian	— 8 @— 9
N. Y. Crushed	— 14 @— 14½
San Fran. do (A)	— 14 @— 14½
Do Powdered	— 14 @— —
Do Granulated	— 13½@— —
Golden Coffee C	— 11½@— —
Do Refined Loaf	— 14 @— —
Do Yellow	— — @— 11½
Teas.	
Young Hyson, country made	— 75 @ 1 —
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial	— 75 @ 1 —
Hyson do	— 75 @— 85
BLACK	
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ⅛-℔ papers	— 75 @ 1 05
Pouchong do	— 45 @— 60
Souchong do	— 65 @— 80
Japan, 1st qual	— 75 @— 90
Do 2d quality	— 65 @— 70
Tobacco.	
Hf ℔s Navy, ₱ ℔	— 65 @— 75
Hf ℔s Virginia, ₱ ℔	— 56 @— 70
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed	— 60 @— 70
Do extra choice	— 60 @— 85
Do ordinary	— 40 @— 50
¼ in Light press	— 75 @— 85
Con'ticut Leaf	— 25 @— 50
Anderson's Solace, Chewing	9 — @ 9 50
Solar, Fine Cut	6 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs, qrs	— 40 @— 85
Do 1 and 2 ℔s	— 50 @— 60
Wool.	
Native Cal, ₱ ℔	— 14 @— 15
American	— 23 @— 25
Wooden Ware, etc.	
Pails, painted	2 50 @— —
Tubs, 3 Nest	3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.	
Preston & Merrill's, ₱ gross	22 50 @— —
Boyd's	21 — @— —
Donnelly's Cal	[illegible]

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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Surplus, - - - - - - - $9,671,875 26

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